THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 51---No. 34. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday August 25, 1869. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Liebler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, &c., &c. No. 104 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets. [marl6'69:y.

J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., would be pleased to meet his old customers and to all who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

J. & J. ANDERSON & SONS.

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs. Dorsey, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to do all kinds of Grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons.—The brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.

NOTICE!—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. JOSEPH M. RUPP takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he has established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, nuts, &c. &c. Confectioneries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail.

jan 6, 1869.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots' Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Post's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having moved his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call.

may26:69:y

J. S. HUTAN, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in Court House. [may12tf.

BEN. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Tabb's in Beaver. [apr19:y.

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square.

mar 31:y.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!!—The undersigned has again commenced the manufacture of Shingles at his establishment near the railroad station, in Beaver, Pa. Builders and all others in need of shingles can get as good an article from me and at as fair terms as anywhere else in the county. Give me a call. D. SHUMAKER.

aug16tf

T. J. Chandler & Sons, Dentists, Rochester, Pa. Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call. [nov17:69:y.

E. M. ANDERSON, General Police, Detective and Collection Agency, Office, at Railroad Depot, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa.: All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention, on reasonable terms. [apr3:'69:tf.

Beaver Seminary and Institute.—Spring session opened April 1st. This school so long and successfully conducted by Pro. Taylor and able assistants, offers extensive courses in the Classics, English and Music. For Catalogue address

R. F. TAYLOR.

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning Coal to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention. S. P. CUMMINGS.

Dec. 2, 1869.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to.

sept9'68:y.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. Murray, of Ludlow, after his an "Old Guard" to me the gas or GOODYEAR'S HARD RUBBER; some patients who do not use the Dry Rubber, or soap stone, cause for teeth.

Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best manner, and all work warranted.

[marl6:69:y

MARANATH Lodge No. 294, I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in the lower, in Coffin's Hall. [feb8:69:y

P. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. the room adjoining C. Wilson's office. Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

apr16:ly.

THOS. McCREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money received on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF THE U. S. Also Merchants, Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Office below the Court House.

apr17:1872tf

HENRY HERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

sept4:69:y

INDUSTRY SALT CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Table and Coarse Salt, at Industry, Beaver county, Pa. All salt put up in good order, and warranted to give satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to.

S. B. BRIGGS, Manager.
E. BLUNT, Jr. & Treasurer

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons having business to transact with the County Commissioners will find them in session at their office on First Monday of each month, until further notice.

By order of the Board,

apr14:tf JOHN R. EAKIN, Clerk.

CYRUS B. BURNS, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken. Having been duly commissioned a Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Life, Accident and Live Stock Insurance, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leet's brick row, Diamond, Rochester

aug26:69.

Executors' Notice.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned executors of the estate of Daniel Springer deceased, late of Moon township, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement to

MICHAEL SPRINGER.
J. H. SPRINGER.
Executors.

Green Garden P. O. Beaver county, or Michael Springer's address. [apr1 6t.*

HAVING SOLD my Flour and Feed business to Mr. Nathaniel Nye, of Rochester, I would cheerfully recommend him to my friends and ask for him a continuance of their patronage, knowing that he will try to please all.

N. B. All persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please call and settle their accounts to September 1st. J. C. HAMMOND.

aug26

Surveyor General's Office,
HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 12, 1869.

To the Owners of Unpatented Lands.

In obedience to an Act of Assembly, approved the 1st day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, you are hereby notified that the "County Land Lien Docket," containing the unpaid tax for the year 1869, on unpatented lands for Beaver county, prepared under the Act of Assembly of the 26th of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the supplement thereto, has this day been forwarded to the Prothonotary of the county, at whose office it may be examined. The liens can only be satisfied by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees, and receiving patents through this Department at JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
aug18:6t Surveyor General.

THRESHING MACHINE FOR SALE

The undersigned offers at private sale a machine less than one, a new Horse Thresher and Separator. Any person desiring to purchase a good article of this kind would do well by calling on the subscriber at New Brighton. He has rented his farm and has no further use for the machine.

CHAS. HIGBY.

jy28:3w]

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Smith's Run and Little Beaver Petroleum Co. are hereby notified that the [illegible] Book will be open at the office of the Company, in Wampum, Beaver county, Pa., on and after 15th inst., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith. By order of the Board.

M. HARRICAN, Pres't.

aug4:6w

Pontefract & Cass,

Manufacturers of Woolen Goods,

OUR ROOMS ABOVE EDGAR'S FLOUR MILL,

Fallston, Beaver Co.

WOOL CARDING, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling, Cloth-dressing and the manufacture of Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Knitting Yarn, will receive special attention, at prices low to the lowest. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

jan6:y

DR. HARRIS'

Eclectic Summer Cordial,

Is an Infallible Remedy for

DIARRHŒA,

DYSENTERY,

CHOLERA MORBUS,

SICK STOMACH,

&c., &c., &c.

SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF this Valuable Medicine to the Public it has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction in every instance, and the proprietor authorizes his agents to refund the money in every case where it fails to effect a cure.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by Druggists generally, or sent by express to any part of the country, on receipt of the price. Address—

HARRIS & EWING,
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburg, Pa.

may5:3m

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES COALE,

HAS OPENED A STORE IN

NEW BRIGHTON,

To WHOLESALE and RETAIL

WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

GLASS, PUTTY,

BRUSHES, NAILS,

Mixed Paints.

Colors, in Oil and Dry,

Carbon Oil,

Boiled Oil,

Neat's Foot Oil,

Lard Oil,

Spirits Turpentine,

Coach Body Varnish,

COPAL VARNISH,

FURNITURE VARNISH,

DAMAR VARNISH,

SHELLAC AND

BLACK VARNISH,

COALE'S PATENT JAPAN

ARTIST'S MATERIALS,

Picture Frames, (to order.)

LOOKING GLASSES,

LOOKING GLASS PLATES,

FRENCH AND PLATE

WINDOW GLASS.

FRENCH ZINC,

ENGLISH AND

GERMAN GLUE,

SAND PAPER, &C.

His terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.

jan1'69

DR. H. S. HIBBARD. W. A. SMITH.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION

It is a positive fact that

DR. H. S. HIBBARD & CO

Have opened

H. B. Anderson's Old Store

BEAVER, Pa., and have

Drugs and Groceries,

Which they sell as cheap as can be bought in Pittsburgh. They have on hand and are daily receiving

PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,

Patent Medicines, of all kinds, Legal, Cap, Letter and Note Paper Pens, Pencils, Ink, Fancy and Domestic Soaps.

Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes only.

Burning Oils, and other articles usually kept in first class Drug Stores.

The Doctor having had a practice of ten years feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction in the prescription department, which is under his special charge. He charges nothing for advice and prescriptions.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours Day and Night.

We also have an assortment of

Sugar,
Coffee,
Tea,
Rice,
Canned Fruits,
Spices,

Flavoring Extracts, Jellies, Candies,

RAISINS, CHEESE, CRACKERS, &C.

Our goods have been bought low for cash, selected with great care, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. H. S. HIBBARD & CO.

jan. 6, 1869.

Extraordinary

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION

IN BEAVER,

could not be more astonishing than the fact that

SIMON SNITGER & CO.,

Keep the best, largest and freshest stock of

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

in Beaver county.

And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best

TEAS,

COFFEE,

SUGARS,

PURE SPICES

Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,

also the best brands of

Tobacco and Cigars

to be found in the place

We make a specialty of

FLOUR & FEED,

buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

Don't mistake the place. We are still at the old stand, west end of St., Beaver, Pa. Come and see us.

The Howe Sewing Machines

ARE THE

OLDEST ESTABLISHED

OF ANY IN THE WORLD.

They being the first Sewing Machines ever made and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor,

ELIAS HOWE Jr.

Since their first introduction 1854. The improvement upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly growing popularity attests the fact that they have reached the very acme of perfection and that they are not only the oldest established but the best in the world.

These machines do perfect work upon all fabrics whether fine or coarse, making a stitch, also the invention of Mr. Howe, alike upon both sides of the fabric Sewed. The tension, how, novel and unvarying, can be adjusted to any degree of tightness, and after being adjusted do not require changing, except for different threads.

To those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to speak; and we would only add to others who wish a perfect machine to buy sure and see these machines before buying any other. Send for circular. Applications for agencies must be addressed to

SIBLER & STOOPS,

Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia.

Office 25 South 8th St., Phila., and No. 4 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

aug26:69:y.

FOR SALE.—A new two story Frame House, containing four rooms, with a nice lot close to the station in Industry. Inquire of

J. R. ESCH,
Painter, Beaver, Pa.

Terms reasonable. [aug11tf

Miscellaneous.

SPRING STOCK.

CARPETS

Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.

M'CALLUM BROTH'S.

51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA

Have on hand

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.

From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.

WINDOW SHADES,

Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.

Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.

M'CALLUM BROS.

mar24:1y.

FAIRBANKS

STANDARD

SCALES

of all kinds.

ALSO, BAGGAGE BARROWS WAREHOUSE TRUCKS.

COPYING PRESSES,

IMPROVED MONEY DRAWERS.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,

102 Second Avenue, near Wood St., Pittsburgh.

SCALES REPAIRED PROMPTLY.

apr7:6mos.

No HUMBUG. It is WARRANTED to cure the worst cases of catarrh, however long standing, from the first application. It is worse than useless to advertise a remedy for this disease unless you are sure of its merits. We have the most perfect confidence in the power of this remedy to cure the worst case in existence, and we will pay $500 Reward for a case of Catarrh that we can not cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. If your Druggists have not yet got it on sale, dont be put off with some worse than worthless strong snuff, "fumigator," or poisonous caustic solution, which will Drive the Disease to the Lungs instead of curing it, but send 50 cts. (one dollar) and the remedy will reach you by return mail. Four packages, post paid, $2. One dozen for $5.

Pamphlet on Catarrh, address the proprietors, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

may7:1mjan1y.

C. O. MORGAN.

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.

aug19:6.

THE PEOPLE'S

Cooperative Life Insurance Company

OF

BEAVER, PA,

Incorporated by special Act of the Legislature, April 14th, 1869.

Officers:

E. P. KUHN, Esq., President,
D. M'KINNEY, JR., Treasurer,
M. R. ADAMS, Secretary.

A. W. TAYLOR, General Agent

This Company is now fully organized, and Circulars containing its Constitution and By-Laws may be obtained by applying to the

General Office,

IN

BEAVER, Penn'a.

We Invite the Public

Before Insuring Elsewhere, to a Careful Examination of the Co-operative System,

As illustrated in our circular, and the security offered to the insured. A limited number of energetic Agents, who can give sufficient security for the faithful performance of duty, will find permanent employment by application to the General Agent in person or by letter. [jun9

Improved Crystal Palace Cooking Stove.—The proprietor of the Bridgewater Foundry tenders his thanks to a generous public for their very liberal patronage, and informs them that he has completed and is now manufacturing the Improved Crystal Palace Cooking Stove. In which all the defects, real or imaginary, ever discovered in the old pattern have been remedied, the front and the oven enlarged and remodeled, the back remodeled after the most durable one ever made in

THIS COUNTRY,

and other improvements both useful and ornamental.

The 2000 families that I have supplied with the old pattern of Crystal Palace Stoves (or the Beaver stove, as they are called in the country) will readily testify that they are the best cooking and baking stoves that are made in this country.

The advantages of the improved one is increased weight and draught, enlarged bake oven, enlarged front and doors, and open grate, and most of all a straight and perpendicular fire backs, which in the judgment of experienced experts is the most valuable pattern of stove back that can be used.

Send your orders to Thos. Campbell, Rochester post office. No change in prices. Teams and experienced workmen on hand to deliver stoves in any part of the surrounding country. old stoves, stoves, &c., taken in exchange. Second-hand stoves always on hand and for sale cheap.

THOS. CAMPBELL.

sept.tf.

Rohrer's Wild Cherry Tonic Bitters, ARE THE BEST IN USE.

USE ROHRER'S TONIC BITTERS,

The very best in the Market.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

NO. 45 WOOD STREET,

Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also entrance No 103 and 104 Third street,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Wholesale Agents for the West.

For sale by John Moore, Beaver, Pa.

jy6:6t:ly

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE—LIME.—To builders, masons, bricklayers and plasterers, get your lime at the

MONITOR LIME KILNS,

Vanport, and save time and money. It is the very best Lime, as it is stronger and will take more mortar, and there is no waste to it. We burn none but the best stone and it is burned just right; the coal is not mixed with the stone to burn, so that there is no ashes or cinder in it.

Bricklayers need not slit it or run it off to make mortar, which will save a good deal of time.

You can always get it fresh—red hot if you want it—and in

LARGE LUMPS.

Refer to all who have used it. Some parties interested in other kilns speak against it and try to sell an inferior article at the same price. Call and see it, or try some.

Lime delivered promptly to order at

Reasonable Rates

by railroad, river or wagons. Send orders to the Manufacturing Lime Kilns, or to

W. J. DUNN,
may 19:6m Beaver Post Office.

Dan'l Hugus & Co,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Marbleized Slate Mantles.

No. 187 Liberty Street,

Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

Prices, $25.00 and Upwards.

In the marbleizing process certain mineral colors, or metalic oxides, are applied to and absorbed by the stone, which is then subjected to a proper degree of heat until the enamel is perfectly incorporated with the slate, and becomes one substance forever. We have now, on exhibition, over thirty mantles of different colors and styles of finish, and we pay particular attention to orders where parties wish colors to harmonize with paper and carpets. We are receiving, monthly, new styles from European designers, which enables us to produce the latest patterns in mantels. [june9:1y

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS.

Car Factory Buildings,

NEW BRIGHTON, Penna.

Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces,

CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY.

FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE

RUBY.

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	$14 50
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	16.50
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven	18.50

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy,	10.25
" 2, " "	12.00
" 3, " "	17.00

HEATING STOVES.

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy,	8.00
" 3, " "	10.00
" 4, " "	15.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

No. 25, Grate 15½ inch,	$7.00
" 26, " 17 "	7.65
" 27, " 19 "	8.35
" 30, " 19 "	8.85
" 31, " 19 "	9.50
" 32, " 21 "	10.50
" 33, " 21½ "	11.00
" 34, " 23 "	12.00
" 124, " 21½ "	8.75
" 125, " 23 "	9.50
" 126, " 25 "	10.00
" 127, " 27 "	11.00

FENDERS.

No. 73, Plain Rod, White,	.75
" 77, " " Narrow,	2.75
" 11, Fancy "	2.75
" 12, Plain Rod, without Rod,	2.75
" 22, Plain Rod,	2.00
" 23, Box, without Rod.	1.75
" 24, "	1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces,

Plain Enameled,	$1.25
" with Ornamental Centre,	1.50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.

TERMS, CASH.

oct19:6] MERRICK & CO.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.

Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,

ON HAND.

STATIONERY, STATIONERY, STATIONERY.

An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.

We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this County: those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwaters School Government for sale at Publishers' prices.

We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.

WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW OIL CLOTH,
RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.

—ALSO—

on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.

J. F. PRICE,
Dec21 Broadway, New Brighton

SELECT POE...

"GO IT ALOE...

There's a game much in fashion, [illegible]
Eschre.
Though I've never played it, for [illegible]
In which when the cards are [illegible]
The players appear to have changed [illegible]
And one of them cries in a confident [illegible]
"I think I may venture to go it [illegible]

While watching the game, the [illegible]
A moral to draw from the skirmish [illegible]
And to fancy he finds in the trivial [illegible]
Some excellent hints for the battle [illegible]
Where, whether the prize be a [illegible]
The winner is he who can "go it [illegible]

When great Galileo proclaimed [illegible]
In a regular orbit was constantly [illegible]
And got—not a convert for all [illegible]
But only derision, and prison, and [illegible]
"It moves for all that," was his [illegible]
For he knew, like the earth, he could [illegible]

When Kepler, with intellect [illegible]
Discovered the laws of each [illegible]
And doctors, who ought [illegible]
Derided his learning and [illegible]
"I can wait," he replied, "[illegible]
[illegible]
For he felt in his heart [illegible]

Alas for the player who [illegible]
In the struggle of life, upon [illegible]
Whatever the value of blessings [illegible]
They never can atone for [illegible]
Nor comfort the coward who [illegible]
That his crutches have left him [illegible]

There is something no doubt [illegible]
hold;
Health, family, culture, with [illegible] and gold,
The fortunate owner may [illegible]
As each in its way a most [illegible]
Yet the game may be lost [illegible] them for your own.

Unless you've the courage [illegible]

In battle or business, whether [illegible]
In law or in love, it is ever the same;
In the struggle for power or [illegible] for pelf,
Let this be your motto: "Rely on yourself"
For whether the prize be a throne or throne,
The victor is he who can "go it alone!"

JOHN G. SAXE.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

UNCLE GABRIEL'S ACCOUNT OF HIS CAMPAIGN.

Finding that the autobiography, which I wrote for Edmond Brooks, has excited some interest among my friends, I sent for Gabriel Edwards, who is the very freedman to whom I paid a clock for planting our turnips, and requested him to give me some account of his life, and of his campaigns in Virginia, with his two young masters, the Moseleys. Gabriel demurred for a time, maintaining that I had written down what Edmond Brook told me on his death bed; that I had in reality written it out so badly that I had to get my father to write it over for me; and yet, when it was liked, on account merely of the importance and excellence of Edmond Brook's character, I had taken to myself all the credit of it.

Gabriel therefore insisted that, if he now furnished me an account of his life and services in the late war, he alone should have the credit of the narration.

My feelings were also much affected, when he alleged, as an additional reason for this demand, that a Western author had lately attempted to prove him and his fellows to be but of the earth; that even his friends at the North were not of the opinion that any of his race could distinguish themselves by their literary ability; and that therefore, feeling in himself consciousness of talent for narrative, he must have the credit of his own efforts. [illegible]

I therefore acquiesced, and agreed to send forward this sketch, in the name of Gabriel Edwards, Violet merely correcting the language and transcribing, and confessing that she does that so poorly that it may probably have to be done over again.

I belonged to the estate of an heiress; and one of the first circumstances that I can remember is seeing her mounted on a beautiful pony, and accompanying her father, who was my old master, round the cotton fields. I was about twelve years old when I first saw my young mistress; for I was a field hand, and lived half a mile distant from my master's house, in a village of cottages, which we had entirely to ourselves. Mother used to order me to keep out of the white people's sight; she was afraid they would find out that I was big enough to pick cotton. As the overseer owned a plantation near, and was not much on the place, thinking himself a great gentleman as well as master, I was twelve years old before I was called on to do any work. At that time master went looking over his book one morning, in which he had set down the name and age of every negro. He there discovered five of us, between ten and twelve years of age, who were not doing any work. He knew that it was a practice among our people, on large plantations, to keep children out of the masters' sight as long as possible, as they grew up. So he did not trouble himself to scold, but only sent word to the overseer to put us five to picking cotton. About nine o'clock at night the overseer, Mr. Williams, came along through the quarter. We would not one of us have been there had it been daytime. Everyone was frightened when we saw him stop at our cabin door. He called my father out and said, "Where is Gabriel, I wish to see him." I came and he looked at my hight, make and size. "He will do very well," he said; "bring him to the field with you in the morning." "Yes, sir," said my father, and he rode on. We watched at four other doors, and we know very well what his errand was. Mammy began to grumble, but pa stopped her.

"Mimy," he said, "Gabe has had his meal and meat and his woolen cloth from master ever since he was born; he has a right to call for him to work, and I have nothing to say against it." Mammy stopped grumbling, and the next morning pa washed and dressed me clean, and carried me to the field with him. I was given a large open bag tied round my neck, and my task was to fill it.

About ten o'clock, master and Miss Flora came along. I stopped to stare; I thought I never had seen such a pretty creature and such a pretty pony. Miss Flora had a little basket of ginger cakes on her arm, and she rode up to me and gave me a handful; the other children ran up to her too, and she gave all some. Thus I loved Miss Flora from the very first time I saw her.

After a while I used to finish my task early in the day, and go up to the great house, and linger about the kitchen. A great deal of company used to be always coming and going. Miss Flora was master's only child. The whole plantation and all of us would some day go to her, and so the young gentlemen of the town were always gathering round her, like bees after a honeycomb; she used to keep them dangling after her, half a dozen at a time. Particularly the young doctors, how they used to come around! There was one smart young fellow that could talk like a book. Miss Flora most run away with him once. I am sure she was engaged to him. Then there were two more that thought she liked them, and high fun it was to all of us as well as her. The way the silver quarters and halves used to fly around to them that held the horses wasn't slow, and one feller gave me silver to know what Miss Flora said when he was gone. I always told him she liked him the best for her maid said so; and he always gave me quarters for saying so.

Mr. Mosley was as good as his word. He did not persuaded him any more; he bought him a fine horse, and me one to follow him; and he sent us off.

But poor Miss Flora was breaking her heart about Mas' Harry. I knew that when he left her, and I charged Nancy then, and all my family, to take care of my poor mistress, for she had been used to the sunshine, and now trouble were come to her.

Mas' Harry and I joined the 4th Reghment of South Carolina Volunteers. We went on the cars as far as a place in North Carolina—I forgot the name. Everywhere that we stopped, the ladies gathered with wreaths of flowers and baskets of refreshments. The pretty young ladies handed round tin buckets of milk and baskets of cakes, and helped all the young gentlemen themselves, and gave them bunches of flowers, and some of them made speeches and presented banners; and where we stopped at night there would be a dance got up for the young heroes,—all of them thought they were as grand heroes as General Jackson, him that fought all the Britishers, and run them all into their ships—just himself and two sides and his cattle axe; and every one of them young ladies thought they was goin' to do like him, and they thought they were honest before they got to a battle field. If I was a nigger, I was much older than Mas' Harry, and I thought to myself, 'They don't know what the fighting is going to do with them—them poor children. But Mas' Harry thought there was nothing like going to the army, and hearing the pretty young ladies call him a hero.

We came to a place called Manassas Junction, and there they were expecting to have a fight. The Virginia Volunteers marched out to meet and to salute us, and the young ladies gave us a ball the next night.

Miss Harry joined a mess with several other young men, and they had me to cook for them. Mas' Harry had plenty of money. Poor Miss Flora had told me, almost the last thing she said to me, that if I did not take care of Mas' Harry she would haunt me when she died. I did my best to take care of her child for her, and I would have done it anyway. I got some fellows to help me, and I built Mas' Harry a real comfortable cabin with a good chimney to it; and when he was on guard, he never came in, night or day, but there was dry clothes and hot coffee and victuals for him.

When the battle of Manassas came on, Mas' Harry had been sent some miles off by some of the officers, and I was so glad, when I heard the firing, that he was gone. The 4th Regiment was ordered to stop the advance of the enemy—to keep them amused, they called it,—and one of the officers told me to call Mas' Harry.

"Poor amusement where that firing is," said I to myself; 'I'm not goin' to call Miss Flora's child to no such amusement" So they marched on, and I stayed still. 'Law, I'm so glad Mas' Harry's gone!' I kept saying to myself.

About eleven o'clock here came Mas' Harry.—'O Gabe! help me,' said he; 'get me your horse.'

"Law, Mas' Harry,' said I, "you listen to me; nobody knows you are here; just stay here with me till the fighting is done, and then come out.'

'No indeed, Gabe,' says he; 'I'm going to do my part. Don't you know how General Jackson run the Britishers?' I'm going to do so, [illegible] what will Miss Flora say to me? She'll think I didn't take care of you.'

'Get along, Gabe! I'm not a baby now; and off Mas' Harry was gone. I followed him. I was determined, if he was wounded, to care for him and bring him off. I and two other mess servants hid behind a haystack and watched them. I saw Mas' Harry go right up to where General Bee was. His men were standing as stiff as if the bullets and cannon balls were only rose leaves and summer breezes.

I saw General Evans send Mas' Harry about with orders. I did not thank him. Thinks I, 'It's not you Miss Flora is going to send if he gets hurt.'

He was done carrying orders for General Evans, and he was near General Bee when he fell. I was sorry for General Bee, but I kept trying to watch Mas' Harry through all the smoke and confusion.

At last I saw the enemy run. Then I came to follow Mas' Harry. All this time I could not see the 4th Regiment anywhere. I thought they were all killed. I saw dead bodies lying everywhere in piles. There would be five or six against one tree, and the wounded men groaning. Some were shot most to pieces, and yet living. The poor fellows begged me for water. I found Mas' Harry among them, giving them water too, Mas' Harry was no way hurt, so that one dreadful day to me was over.

Mas' Harry and I, and all the camp-servants were taking up the wounded men, and bringing them in and helping the doctors, till twelve o'clock that night. Then I put Mas' Harry in mind to write to his ma, and as soon as possible I took the letter and posted it myself, to let her know that Mas' Harry was safe.

I do not rightly remember the next battle in which Mas' Harry was engaged, but he was exceedingly praised and admired for carrying orders, as he had done for General Evans. I heard after this battle, which I remember the name of—Manassas,—that General Evans had sent away all his aids. He then called for some one to carry orders. For a few moments no one volunteered. Then Mas' Harry offered himself.

Though he was but eighteen years old, and though Manassas was his first battle, yet he had conducted himself with so much bravery and sense, that he was complimented and noticed by all the officers near him, and was placed on General Evans' staff for a while. But this very success of Mas' Harry's proved unfortunate. When Mas' Elias heard all this he could not be kept at home. Here he came too, to join the army.

The night before the skirmish at Fairfax, there were twenty young men in and around our tent, drinking wine, and having a fine time. They all complimented Mas' Harry, so that at last he got a little set up, Mas' Elias, so thought his brother was going to be a greater man than Stonewall Jackson.

I heard Mas' Harry tell how General Bee had given this name to this new General Jackson. Just as Mas' Harry got near to him, he shouted to his men, who had begun to waver; 'See Jackson, there! He stands as firm as a stone wall. Let us show that the South Carolinians can stand fire as well.' Poor General Bee he fell directly afterwards; but he had given the name to Jackson by which he was known from that time.

But my poor Mas' Harry, he had now fought several battles without receiving a scratch and had become quite used to it and quite confident.

On this fatal morning of the skirmish he and Mas' Elias had marched off with the rest of the white men, and Mike and I and some more of us were watching them from behind some pines.

We saw Mas' Harry gallop toward us, with orders from General Evans. A discharge of a cannon took place just then and we could not see him any more for the smoke. We got a spyglass, but we still could not see him. After a dreadful time, at last Mas' Harry's horse came back without his rider.

If Mas Harry had been my own child, I could not have cried any more.

And yet I cried more for miss Flora than for him. But we could not do anything until night; and we did not know what had become of Mas' Elias either. He belonged to Colonel Marshall's regiment from South Carolina. At last the troops began to come back though the battle was not quited. They were going to fight the next day again. O, that was awful, when they took to fighting two or three days before they were done! Mas' Elias was all right. We had told him that we had missed Mas' Harry ever since morning, but we knew the spot where he disappeared. He told us to give him a horse, and lead the way, we never spoke until we reached the spot. There was a heap of dead bodies right there. We had a lantern, and we turned them over searching for Mas' Harry. Poor Mas' Elias stood still and white as a stone figure. Boy-like he was, still greatness, he did not cry at first.

At last after one, four, poor Mas' Harry. There he lay, shot right through the body, a hole blown through him big as my hand. O, there was no life in him! I threw myself on the body. I just screamed 'Oh, Miss Flora's child, and I was to take care of him! I rather have him died when a baby!'—O Miss Violet, it's not easy for me to talk about Mas Harry now!

We made a litter of pine boughs, and we brought him to his tent. Mas' Elias walked behind, and then he began to cry.

Colonel Marshall gave Mas' Elias leave of absence that same night, and in the morning he came back with a coffin. We laid Mas' Harry in it. A pretty young lady that had danced with him one week before came back with some others, and brought flowers to strew upon him. They kissed his poor, cold face—for his mother they said—and then told me to tell her that none was so beloved and none so brave as he was. They scattered their flowers in the coffin. They cut locks of his hair; some they kept and some they sent to his mother.

When they were gone, Mas' Elias took his last kiss. We closed the coffin and put it in an ambulance to go to Richmond. I was to to take it home on the railroad.

Mas' Elias had written to telegraph his father to be ready for it.

I sat in the baggage car with poor Mas' Harry all the way. I would not leave his coffin until we came to his mother.

When we got to Charleston, I took the steamer for Edisto to carry him home the last time.

Mr. Mosley met us at the wharf. He never shed a tear but Miss Flora and little Miss Annie, O, how they did cry! The coffin was set on a lounge in the drawing-room.

They opened the coffin, and Mas' Harry lay there in his full uniform, looking quite natural. Miss Flora lay down by him, with her arm stretched out over him, until he was taken away to the funeral the next evening.

Many people came to see him, but Miss Flora never took notice of any one who came and went. She kept holding his hand in hers, and did not seem to know any thing that passed, until they took away the coffin. Mr. [illegible] was there.

There was not a servant on the place who did not crowd to the piazza, to have a last look at our young master.

None of us had ever liked Mr. Mosley, nor even called him master out of his own hearing; but we all did love Miss Flora and her children for they were our own master's flesh and blood like. We all cried afresh when we saw Mas' Harry, for the first time, not answer to my of us.

The grand carriages full of the relations and friends of the family went first. Then came the wagons full of us servants, and many more followed behind on foot.

When the coffin was set down in the church, Mas' Harry's sash and sword were laid upon it. I never heard a word of the service; all I knew was that was the last of him—that we were going home without him.

They placed the last sod over the coffin, by the side of the little children whom I had so often carried about in my arms, and played with and helped to bury. But I saw some of the people begin to talk all sorts of news as soon as they came out of the churchyard. Some of them called to me, as the last person from the seat of war. But I sent them word I did not known anything about the victory or the battle; I was not going to talk to them about anything, and Mas' Harry just laid in his grave.

A week afterwards Miss Flora sent for me; she was lying in her bed pale and wasted. Little Miss Ann

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Penna. August 25, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869,

JOHN W. GEARY

Judge of Supreme Court,

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

Republican Nominees:

Senate,
JAMES S. RUTAN,

Assembly,
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
ANDREW J. BUTTENFIELD,
HARVEY J. VANKIRK.

Sheriff,
ARTHUR SHIELDS.

Treasurer,
EBEN ALLISON.

Register and Recorder,
DARIUS SINGLETON.

Clerk of Court,
JOHN C. HART.

Commissioner,
JOSEPH BRITTAIN.

Auditor,
W. H. LUKENS.

Poor House Director,
ROBERT COOPER.

Trustees of Academy
D. P. LOWARY,
JAMES M. SMITH.

THREE companies of State Militia, numbering all told about ninty-five men, left Louisville, last Sunday morning at 9 o'clock for Lebanon, Ky., to be distributed in the lower counties, where the Regulators have been depredating for some time past.

WE have the authority of old Ben Wade for saying that in China, a Chinaman never repudiates an honest debt. He never fails to pay those he owes. This, then, is probably the cause of the Democratic hatred for Chinese—they wouldn't make good members of that party.

PRESIDENT Grant was received by the Newport Rhode Island municipal authorities at the State House on Saturday last. In the afternoon a brilliant reception was held in his honorat the villa of Ex-Senator Morgan. The gunboat Tallapoosa, with an official party, arrived there on the night previous.

Two colored men, calling themselves C. Brown and Jac. Merriman, who recently committed an outrage upon a young lady on the line of the Orange, Alexandria and Manasses Railroad, were taken out of the jail at Front Royal, Va., forcibly, Thursday morning, last and lynched by a party of disguised men.

IT is a fact to be gratefully remembered by tax payers, that under the administration of Gov. Geary, not only has the State debt been reduced nearly five millions of dollars, but the tax upon real estate has been entirely abolished. With Grant in the Presidential chair and Geary re-elected Governor, both the national and State debt will no doubt continue to diminish, as it has done, and the time will soon arrive when a still further reduction of taxation will be realized.

LATEST accounts from Tennessee represent the contest for the United [illegible] in that State to Andy Johnson, with the chances in favor of the latter.—The Republicans of Tennessee should be read out of the party, for having permitted their personal quarrels to so divide them as to insure the election to the Senate of either one or the other of these avowed repudiationists. Their conduct is not only disgraceful to the party but will prove to be a public calamity.

THE Republicans of Ohio have opened of the campaign in that State in good earnest. Mass meetings are called at all the prominent towns in Ohio, and the best speakers the State can furnish are already in the field. They are riddling Pendleton's repudiation doctrines as they never were before, and the more critically they are examined the worse they prove for the "Young Eagle of the West." That he will be defeated in the race, and Gov. Hayes re-elected by a sweeping majority, seems to be the conclusion in all well informed political circles.

MR. Timothy C. Churchhill, Treasurer of the Lincoln Monument Fund published a letter on Saturday last, in which he states the contract was made some time since with H. K. Brown, the celebrated sculptor and author of the Washington Monument in Union Square, New York and that he has already furnished a plaster cast of the late President, which was accepted by the Committee and sent to a foundry to be cast in bronze. Mr. Brown has been paid ten thousand dollars on account, and the balance of the fund, eleven thousand dollars, is invested in five-twenty bonds.

THE friends of Chief Justice Chase are open and loud mouthed in their assertion that they have assurances of support for him from the South for the next Presidential election. They say that the Conservative Republican movement in the South was organized for his benefit and the result of the Dent movement in Mississippi will in the end demonstrate the wisdom of their predictions. General F. T. Dent, known familiarly as the President's doorkeeper, publicly declares his willingness to wager his next year's salary that Judge Chase will be the next candidate of the Democracy for President, and his brother, Judge Dent, will be the next Governor of Mississippi.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE is just now creating a sensation in literary circles. In the *Atlantic Monthly* for September, Mrs. Stowe contributes an article in which she purports to give the *true cause* of Lord and Lady Byron's separation. Her reason for doing so at the present time is that the Countess Guiccioli—Byron's mistresse—published a volume in which she attributed the estrangement of the so distinguished persons wholly to the heartlessness of the wife. In short, she makes Lord Byron a very good saint, and Lady Byron a very great sinner.

Mrs. Stowe was in England in 1856, and while there she made the acquaintance of Lady Byron, who was then living. While enjoying the latter's hospitality, she told Mrs. Stowe, in a confidential way, that the *real* cause of her leaving her husband—Lord Byron—was her discovery of an adultrous intrigue with his own sister. Mrs. Stowe says she has kept the secret for Lady Byron for thirteen years—eight or nine years after her death—and her sympathy for a long-suffering and injured wife alone prompts her now to lay it before the world.

The whole story is so improbable, that Mrs. Stowe will find it necessary to fortify it with something more than she has yet given to the public.

THE LOCAL, in commenting on our review of the District Republican candidates, makes two or three erroneous statements which seem to require correction. For instance: It says the ARGUS was opposed to Mr. Rutan's getting the vote of this county for the Senate. This is a mistake. The ARGUS took no part, either for or against Mr. Rutan in his contest with Mr. Townsend. On inquiry, this fact can be learned of Mr. Rutan himself. Since filling our present position we never have, and unless there is an urgent public necessity for so doing, we presume we never will, take any part between Republican candidates for county nominations.

Again: The *Local* says we are "soured" because Mr. R. secured the District nomination. This is also an error. We were dissatisfied with the manner in which the charges of corruption against him were met, and stated at the time that these charges in our opinion were disposed of in an irregular way. But regular or irregular, we prefer his election to the Senate, to that of any Democrat whose name is mentioned in connection with that office. Will the *Local* please make these corrections?

THE Educational Convention which assembled at Trenton, N.J., on Thursday last, reached tremendous proportions. There were over one thousand delegates in attendance besides citizens. Several district meetings were held in the morning, viz: National Superintendents' Association, American Normal School Association, and National Teachers' Association. The ladies were addressed by Miss C. E. Beecher, on "Practical Female Education." The first and last meetings adopted a joint resolution favoring a National Educational Bureau, and appointed a joint committee to wait on Congress and advocate the continuance and extension of said Bureau. The last named meeting was favored with a lecture from Miss Randall, of New York, on "National Reaping." John F. Pilbrock, of Boston, lectured on "The School and the Workshop;" and Prof. J. McClintock, of Philadelphia, on "Physiology in School Education." At Taylor Hall, in the evening, Mr. Klute, of Ohio, and State Superintendent Apgar, of New York, spoke. General Howard lectured on "Education in the South with reference to the colored population." The Convention was a marked success, and will give a new impetus to the cause of education.

MISS. SUSAN B. ANTHONY has for sometime past been one of the chief managers of the Women's Rights Party in the United States She has loudly and eloquently claimed the ballot for her sex, and insisted vehemently that until it was given to women no fair remuneration for services, in whatever capacity, would further the interests of females, whose champion Miss Anthony proposed to be, she established a newspaper in the city of New York, which is called the *Revolution*, and in which herself and co-thinkers have cut and slashed the "lords of creation" for the last year or so, at a somewhat fearful rate. So much for Miss Susan's *theory*. Now for her practice: At the National Labor Convention, held in Philadelphia last week, a telegram was received by Mr. Wall of the New York Typographical Union, directing him to withdraw from the Convention if Miss Susan B. Anthony was *permitted to occupy a seat in it*. The telegram stated that last April the "Typographical Union," No. 6, had waited on Miss Anthony, and requested her to pay the *female* compositors employed on the *Revolution*, the scale of prices, which she agreed *to but had not done*. After discussing the question and clearly establishing the truth of the above charge, Miss Anthony was granted a seat in the National Labor Convention by a vote of 52 against to 55 for. So, it will be seen that while Miss Anthony was loudly declaiming against men for 'defrauding' women, she was actually engaged in defrauding them herself. This is the history of more than one reformer.

IN St. Francis county, Missouri, during the war, lived a notorious character named Hildebrand. He was a "bushwhacker" of the bloodiest kind. He has killed, it is alleged, between seventy and eighty persons, including both sexes. His sympathies were with the rebels during the rebellion, but he was never connected with any of their military forces. Plunder was his objective point, and his marauding expeditions took him to the houses and barns of Confederates as well as Unionists. At the close of the war this man was a terror in that part of Missouri, and the citizens banded together to rid the country of one of the most merciless desperadoes that ever cursed any locality. When this movement was initiated Hildebrand, fearing the result, left the country, and it is supposed, went to Texas. Some five or six months ago, however, he returned to St. Francis County, and commenced anew his career of crime.—The authorities then took hold of the matter, and for the last two or three months vigorous efforts have been made for his capture. Large parties, under active leaders have scoured the woods in every direction, but all have thus far been foiled by the daring scoundrel. Col. Bowen has been the chief of those on Hildebrand's track, and after his last unsuccessful expedition, he received the following letter from the outlaw, through the mail from St. Louis:

ST. LOUIS, Mo, Aug. 10, '69.

MESSRS. BOWEN, MURPHY AND OTHERS—*Gentlemen:* We gave you recently a little foretaste of our ability to resist capture. We could have killed every damn one of you had we felt disposed. We will not shed blood unless forced *to do so*. We trust you will take warning in time. If your lives are of value to you stay at home. If we catch you out in the woods we may send you *all to hell*. Don't force us to such a measure. We are not a mere handful. The catching of Hildebrand will be one of the dearest things ever attempted. If you love your firesides and your altars, stay at home.

HEADQUARTERS.

P. S.—We did not want to kill Bowen. But if he dont stay at home now, we will send him home the next time. Remember, if you want to avoid hell, blood, and thunder, keep out of the woods.

Hildebrand is a powerfully built man, and bears upon his person the marks of many wounds received while engaged in his present course of life. If not captured by strategy, he will more than likely add other names yet to his already terrible list of murders. Col. Bowen is now organizing another force to effect his capture.

CONSIDERABLE unnecessary excitement, in New York, has been occasioned by the decision of the Commissioner of Customs, that the fees collected by the Collector of that city under State and municipal laws are unconstitutional, and cannot hereafter be collected. It seems that decision will not in the least change the present mode of collecting State and municipal fees, which hitherto have been paid to U. S. officers as a convenience to owners, who prefer to pay all fees at once. The Supreme Court alone has power to decide what laws are unconstitutional. It is believed the Secretary of the Treasury will not uphold the Commissioner's decision.

VICE PRESIDENT Colfax, Senator Stewart, Dr. Linderman of the Philadelphia Mint, and others, have appealed to Secretary Boutwell to allow of the transfer of several millions from the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco as a relief from the present stringency of the money market at that place, the amount being replaced in the Sub-Treasury at New York, but have received no reply. It has since transpired that the Secretary has permitted one firm to draw funds from the San Francisco Sub Treasury, thereby enabling it to take advantage of the public necessities. This action of the Secretary is denounced by the California press, and is creating indignation among the entire mercantile community.

Wanted at this Office.

The *West-Chester Republican* says: We are prepared to pay liberal prices for accurate and carefully prepared designs of Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as he appeared in public under the following thrilling circumstance:

Illustration No. 1.—Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as he appeared previous to being immersed in the Lehigh river, by indignant boatmen, whom he wished to compel to work at starvation prices, that he might accumulate a fortune of $20,000,000! The boatmain should also be faithfully represented, as they appeared upon that memorable occasion!

Illustration No. 2.—Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as he appeared when entering the turbulent waters, together with the position of the several individuals standing on the bank, witnessing as well as assisting him to perform the fearful feat!

Illustration No. 3.—Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as he arose from beneath the waters, and what he did there!

Illustration No. 4.—Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as he reappeared on the banks of the stream in the midst of his affectionate admirers!

The precise remarks made use of by Asa in the four several acts of the Drama, together with those of his assistants in the aquatic feat, should petitors will forward their productions with all possible dispatch, as we are anxious to place them in the hands of the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, as forming a series of remarkable, soul stirring and patriotic incidents in the life of their candidate, and at the same time furnishing the most substantial reason why he should be elected Governor of the State!

P. S.—Should the above designs prove satisfactory, we shall need others representing Asa's singular removal from Carbon county to Philadelphia, to avoid payment of taxes!

THE breast works in front of Petersburg, thrown up by the Confederates during the late war, extending to the left towards Richmond about twenty miles, and to the right about twenty-five miles, for the defense of the city, has grown up in one continuous line of peach trees of every variety, yielding an abundant crop the present year. This is the only legacy left by our poor fellows who were on the advance line within one hundred yards of the enemy. Having eaten the fruit while on picket duty, they cast the seeds aside, and now they appear in one continuous line of forty-five miles in beautiful trees, yielding the greatest variety of the finest fruit.

On the 28th of June, 1861, at the beginning of the late war for the preservation of the Union, John W. Geary was mustered into the service as a Colonel. On the 25th of April, 1862, he was promoted to Brigadier General, and on the 11th of January, 1865, was made Major General. He was wounded at Bolivar, Cedar Mountain and Chancellorsville. To the present day he carries rebel lead in his body. He has been Mayor of San Francisco, Governor of Kansas Military Governor of Savannah, and Governor of Pennsylvania. He discharged the responsible duties of each and all of these positions with honor to himself and credit to his native State. Few Pennsylvanians have ever made a nobler record.

Grant's Travels.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: When Grant's presence was needed during the eight long years of the war, and of the perils of reconstruction, was he ever absent from his post? Did he ever seek the Capital for promotion or come to it at all from the time he entered the army as Regimental Staff Quartermaster until he was called there as General-in-chief of all our armies? Did his stars or staff then figure at the watering places? Never. The elements of his success were then military. He moved freely among all his officers and men from Sherman, McPherson and Sheridan down to surgeons quartermasters and privates. He studied the problem in all its parts and made no mistakes. His problem now is a financial, industrial and political one. He is moving among men of business, of industry, and who through these resources, have earned their summer months for leisure. He sees a very great number of them. And if he learns nothing else, he at least learns them. He does well and wisely. Before we find fault with it, let us see what evil comes from it.

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette*, published at the home of Mr. Packer, says he is very unpopular there, even among his own party, and "from present appearances he will not carry half his party vote in the coal mines. His pettish conduct and niggardly want of liberality towards his own county and town, has alienated very many of our citizens who have known him longest and best."

Washington Correspondence of the Argus.

Weather—Latest Sensation at the Capital—Currency Printing Bureau—Public Debt—Patents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19, '69.

WEATHER.

The weather here still continues hot and dry, though a little cloudy which we would consider an indication of rain, if the protracted dry weather of late had not reminded us that "all signs fail in dry weather."

From all parts of Maryland, Virginia and the greater part of the Carolinas, I learn that vegetation of all kinds are suffering severely from the drought. The corn and tobacco crops in Maryland and Virginia, which the people chiefly rely on, are seriously affected, and especially the corn crop, it is stated, will not yield a barrel to the acre.

LATEST SENSATION AT THE CAPITAL.

The latest sensation with us at the Capital is the report that General Canby will be required to have the Test Oath administered to the members elected to the Virginia Legislature.

Since the Tennessee election, and the settlement of the Administration-Dent-Mississippi difficulty, the Democrats and Time-servers have been jubilant over the delusive idea that the Republican party is broken up, and the allying of the Democrats with the Conservative Republicans affords them an opportunity to again make a fight with the Progressive party of our nation. Had they have been patient and kept a little quiet there might have been some show of their stealing the march upon the Republican party. But their restless disposition would not allow them to secrete their well laid scheme, and hence the occasion of administering the Test Oath, which gives another illustration that "wherever there is a will there is a way."

I am informed by a gentleman, of some note from Mississippi, that it is quite uncertain yet about Judge Dent getting the conservative nomination for Governor of Mississippi. The Judge is expected to leave Washington in a day or two for his State to look after his nomination.

CURRENCY PRINTING BUREAU.

The work in the Engraving and Printing Bureau, has nearly ceased, and unless Mr. McCartee, now in N. Y., adjusts the difficulties between the Bank Note Company, and the Strikers immediately, it is hoped here that Secretary Boutwell will relieve the Bank Note Company of their job. It is stated authoritatively that this company is getting from the Government $50 per thousand sheets printed, and only proposes to pay their printers $18, per thousand.

There are sufficient room and machinery up and in good running order in the Treasury Building to do all the work the Government has been getting done in New York. If the salary of $3000 per year is not sufficient to warrent the service of a competent Superintendent at the head of the bureau, let the salary be $4000, or *even* $5000, the Government would then save 75 per cent in having the work done here.

It is not the province of people generally throughout the country to understand and appreciate the importance of the Currency Printing Bureau. But when they wake up some morning and read in their papers that there are counterfeits in circulation, which, however, are of the highest, the denominations of our currency, and so nearly perfect as that experts are puzzled in their opinion as to whether they are genuine or not, then *they* will become interested. The Government has already lost, it is said by some $100,000 on a single denomination of $100. But this estimated loss, mind you, is continued to the Government. Who knows how many hundred of these notes have been passed upon innocent people in different parts of the country? It is stated that only two of those "$10 counterfeit Notes," about which there has been so much talk lately, have made their appearance at the Treasury Department. That is probably correct, yet that is not sufficient to indicate that there may not be now thousands of them in the honest possession of people throughout the country, who can ill afford to suffer on account of mistakes and blunders at Washington. Those unfortunate holders of these counterfeits may think, and perhaps justly too, that the Superintendent of the making of our Currency, notwithstanding this bureau being a part of the Treasury Department, and under the Secretary of the Treasury, has more responsibility, and is more important to the country than any of the Cabinet Officers. Any error or mismanagement of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the War, Interior or Navy, of official character, is brought to the notice and criticism of the whole country at once, but errors or mismanagement in the Currency Bureau, whether intentional or not, in the counting of the sheets to be printed, or the use of the plates on which it is printed, months may elapse before the country or the Government is the wiser for it.

To counterfeit, it is only necessary to put a sheet of lead upon the plate beneath the press to get a sketch of every distinctly marked upon the same, by a process of electrotyping the sheet of lead thus impressed, a plate nearly or quite equal to the original may be procured.

A paper intermixed with silk, on which the impression is plainly seen on either side, has, I believe, received the favorable consideration of Mr. Boutwell, and his order making it a fine and imprisonment for any person found in possession of it, will *perhaps* lessen the danger of counterfeiting hereafter.

PUBLIC DEBT.

It is supposed that the next statement will show an increase of the public debt, of about three million, owing to the heavy amount drawn from the Treasury for the payment of pensions and bounties.

In the way of bounties and back pay alone, there is nearly a half million allowed by the 2nd Auditors Office. Nearly all of this sum goes to the widows and orphans of the soldiers, as these are by far the greatest number of the claimants now, and as they are all poor, all it may be said is thrown into circulation. The Government is doing a great deal of good in this way, not generally estimated. In one State lately, $40,000 was distributed to those beneficiaries. There are nearly 100,000 applications for bounty still remaining to be acted upon in the bureau, and the number is being added to quite largely every day, perhaps 6000 per month; but the force of clerks, though small is constantly reducing the number. The whole number of the Clerks, formerly engaged in this Office was over 500, while now there are only 300 all told, and quite a large portion of this number are employed in settling Paymasters' war accounts, which are yet far behind.

The amount of claims of all kinds settled by the Office during the past month will foot up $50,000,000.

PATENTS.

There were 522 Patents issued this week, 35 of which were to the citizens of Pennsylvania. CHIEL.

From Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GREENSBURG.

GREENSBURG, Aug. 18, 1869.

At a late hour on Monday evening Hon. John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, arrived in this place. He came on private business, and his arrival was entirely unexpected. At the Depot he was recognized by a Democratic citizen and conducted to the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Logan. His presence becoming generally known, he was called upon during Tuesday by a large number of citizens, greeting all with his accustomed warmth and cordiality, and talking freely of the issues pertaining to the present political canvass. He was in prime health, and looking every inch the gallant soldier and the distinguished civilian.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The Republican County Committee being in session at M'Quaid's, it was determined to hold a public meeting at the Court House in the evening, at which the Governor was invited to deliver an address. At the appointed hour the Court room was filled with an audience of leading citizens, including quite a number of the Democracy. Jacob F. Kreps, esq., candidate for Assembly, was called to the chair, and Gov. Geary, making his appearance was introduced to the assembly and received with warm applause. I will not attempt more than the merest outline of his speech of an hour and a half. He spoke of having spent his youth on a farm in old Westmoreland, and remembering the associations of by-gone days, felt keenly the abuse which had been heaped upon him by the "Democratic clique" of Greensburg. Notwithstanding this, however, he had pursued his course undismayed, as he would to the end, acting in accordance with his convictions of right. Turning his attention to the national finances, he said that during the last year of Andrew Johnson's administration the public debt had been increased $40,000,000, while during the first five months of Grant's official career the debt had been reduced $43,000,000. He then referred to the State finances and showed that under a Republican administration, since 1860, the State debt—left as a legacy of Democracy—had been reduced very considerably, and would continue to be more largely reduced in proportion as they are continued in office. The Democracy talked of the extravagant expenditure of money, and their leaders appealed to the farmers and the laboring classes to throw off the yoke of oppression, in the way of taxes, which were weighing them down and robbing them of hard earned money. The Governor enquired of any Democratic farmer, laborer or tenant, present, how much tax he paid to the State, and answered for them that they did not pay a dollar, nor had not, since the Republican administration took off the tax on real estate, transferring to railroads, banks, and other corporations granted special privileges. This was unquestionably news to the Westmoreland Democracy; but, doubtless, at their next meeting the Governor's truthful statement will be characterized as by the "Intelligencer" and other "dyed in the wool" Democracy. It is to be hoped the coming generation will be more enlightened, since there is little hope of converting the present race of Westmoreland Democrats. Those who have grown gray in voting that ticket must be given up as a hopeless task.

The Governor went over the whole ground rather hurridly, refuting the misrepresentations of the opposition in regard to his administration, proving, most conclusively, that he had done more than any of his predecessors to check special legislation, and also that he had been more considerate in the exercise of the pardoning power. This portion of his speech, especially as to the pardoning power, would have been peculiarly appropriate had it been addressed to a Pittsburgh audience, and on this I have a word or two to say, suggested by a conversation with an attache of the Executive Department.

GEARY'S PARDON.

Much has been said recently, in the city of Pittsburgh, concerning one of the Governor's pardons. I will not mention names as it is unnecessary. That pardon, I venture to say, was as strongly recommended or urged as any ever granted to an Allegheny county offender, and were the public there advised of the nature of the recommendations, and by whom made—both by petition and in person—by county officers, Senators and Representatives, pleading at the Executive desk, in the Executive chamber, I feel quite sure some mouths would be effectually stopped, and the innocent, uninformed people be amazed at the Governor's firmness in hesitating for a moment to refuse the pardon. Even the individual who welcomed the notoriety achieved by the circumstance of a bullet having grazed his leg, and who now, to the outward seeming, in subserviency to the opposition, feels outraged that the desperado who assulted him, should escape, wrote repeatedly for clemency in his behalf! After what I have been made aware of in connection with this matter, I have no patience to write further about it, and out of regard to some political friends as well as enemies, your correspondent will "dry up" on the pardon question.

BIGHAM SPEAKS.

After the Governor came Hon. Thos. J. Bigham, who came here in response to a telegram from Hon. John Covode. Mr. B. said he believed that, should the Democracy be successful in Pennsylvania in October, and pandemonium opened for an hour, a hundred thousand dead rebels would come forth and, shout glad tidings. He did not believe any such calamity was held in store by the Almighty, and asserted most confidently that a "copperhead" could not be elected Governor while he (Thomas J.) was alive. He went for Asa's "record," and related among other things the fact that at the Charleston Convention Asa threatened to "whale" Bill Linn, a Doughface man, for saying that the other set of Democrats were traitors. He spoke tenderly of the Westmoreland Democracy, they were pinced good fellows, and incorruptible. He omitted the word "copperhead" out of regard for them, the more so as he first saw the light in their midst, and went to school, by the by, to John W. Geary's father, at the time one of the best common school teachers in the State. In the course of Mr. Bigham's remarks it became very apparent that during his recent visit east he had been busy "making out" facts which establish conclusively that Mr. Packer was a "Copperhead" of the deepest dye, although now a "bloated bondholder," trafficking in the securities of a government which, during the war, he did not contribute one dollar to sustain, although the possessor of millions.

The meeting adjourned about half past ten, the Republicans well pleased with the demonstration.

Fearing I have already written too much, I will call a halt.

Yours, HARTZ.

Destitution Among the Pennsylvania Coal Miners.

A great deal of commotion was created by the announcement made in yesterday's Republican that the Hyde Park committee had received funds from the General Council for distribution among the needy. The news spread rapidly, and early in the morning an army of women, most of whom had babes on their arms, made rapid strides for the headquarters of the committee. Bellevue, Patagonia, and Continental and Hampton were deserted throughout the day. The women crowded Main street, clamoring to the delegate room, Fellows Hall. The committee had to exercise a great deal of judgment in regard to the immediate necessity of the applicant, as they had received but one thousand dollars, which was the first instalment from the General Council. All those who were fortunate enough to establish their claims received an order on any store for three dollars' worth of groceries—a mere pittance to some who are already in want. Great were the pleadings for more, but the committee were inexorable to all the tales of misery that it fell to their lot to hear. Many were the curses that were heaped upon the committee by the disappointed, while others quietly but sorrowfully returned to their homes with heavy hearts, endeavoring to penetrate the misty future to see if there were any hopes of better times to come. Suspension has brought want to many a family, and everything tends to indicate months of suffering and want in store for them. There were, however, some who applied for relief yesterday who are in comfortable circumstances, one of whom, we know, is the wife of a miner who owns $20,000 worth of property in Scranton. Her application was promptly rejected.

Last evening the crowd had dispersed, but only for the night. To-day the battle will be renewed in all its fierceness until all the money has been disposed of. The committee are expecting other remittances daily.—*Scranton (Pa.) Republican, July 14.*

The Desperate Nominations.

The Harrisburg Patriot denies the correctness of the statement that the deligates in the Democratic State Convention who were pledged to Cass voted for Packer. We find by reference to the following report of the proceedings of the convention, as published in the New York *World*, that somebody must have changed:

The convention then proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

Asa Packer	50
George W. Cass	48
W. S. Hancock	41
Mr. Chandless	5
Whole number of votes	133
Necessary to a choice	67

This made one more in the total vote than there were delegates, which gave rise to a spicy controversy in regard to the mistake, and all manner of motions followed for a new ballot to make a new nomination unanimous. According to this announcement, Mr. Packer had two votes more than were necessary to nominate him, but the convention was not willing to permit the appearance of unfairness on the part of the record. On motion of the Packer men, the second ballot was had. Before the roll was called Hancock's name was withdrawn, leaving the vote between Packer and Cass, resulting as follows:

Asa Packer	66
George W. Cass	67

It will be observed that there were really only two ballots. Yet the Patriot quotes the bogus second ballot which was thrown out on account of fraud, and then claims that we have misrepresented. Here is the real state of the case:

	Cass	Packer
First ballot	48	50
Second ballot	67	66

Now, before the Convention met, Cass's friends counted eighty pledged men. What became of them? If they had all voted for Cass he would have been nominated. So to prevent that co-laborant, make their desertion for Packer until the final pinch. Packer gained 35 votes from some quarter by some means. It could not have been his reputation in statesmanship, for he has none. It could not have been his party claims, for they were still less. The reasons were doubtless solid enough. It really does not make any difference to us republicans, which of the candidates before the Convention had a majority, for all alike were objectionable. But it is rather curious that the man with the least claims should have so suddenly become successful. We said that the nomination was a job. When we see any good reason to amend that statement, we shall do so. But the trick to which the Patriot resorts affords us no such reason.—*Phila. North American.*

THE Des Moines, Iowa, *State Register*, says: "Contrary to most expectations wheat is turning out a much better crop than was expected. A gentleman who has been threshing ever since grain has been fit, states that not a field has been threshed by him that did not average fifteen bushels to the acre, while some others turned out eighteen and twenty bushels of good grain. In some localities the grain is pretty badly shrivelled, but taken altogether an average crop may be expected, and at least as many bushels will be marketed this fall as were last. We have been told of a two fold patch of wheat, grown from seed brought from Kansas, that threshed out sixty six bushels of the best wheat grown in that section this season. That's a pretty heavy yield, if the seed did come from Kansas."

If party conventions will persistly insist on nominating individuals tainted with suspicion, let honest men resolutely black ball them at the polls. Too many men seek legislative position for the opportunity which it presents of making money; and nothing will cure the evil, but a combination of good men of all parties to give such characters the privilege of staying at home."

New Advertisements.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,

Hair, Glasp and Braid,

HATS AND BONNETS

French Flowers,
Grapes, Illusions,
Laces, Frames,
Ribbons, &c.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR,
NECKWEAR,
SUSPENDERS,
STAR SHIRTS,

Gloves, in Kid, Lisle and Silk.

Fine Cotton Hosiery,
Silk, Balbriggan and Lisle Hose,
Men and Boy's Fancy and Plain
Superfine one-half Hose,
Traveling Satchels,
Hoop Skirts,
Corsets, of Best Makes,
Boulevarde and White Skirts,
White Goods,
Piques, Swisses,
Pique Hats, something new,
Embroideries,
Laces, and Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

77 & 79 MARKET ST.,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

aug6tc.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., on Saturday, September 4, 1869, at ten o'clock, a. m., the following property, to wit:

NO. 1.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following lot of land in New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., known as lot No. 17, in Benjamin Townsend's plan of town lots, bounded north by lot No. 16, east by Fifth Street, south by lot No. 18, and west by Rush Street; on which there is erected a two story frame cottage building about 30 feet front, by 15 feet back, with a kitchen extending to the rear of front building.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Dunnavant, at the suit of D. B. Chamberlin and John Cuthbertson's administratrix.

ALSO, NO. 2.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to, a certain frame dwelling house, of two stories high, having a front of twenty-six feet, a depth of sixteen feet, and height of sixteen feet, with frame back building or kitchen attached—being 14 feet in length, 12 feet in width and eight feet in height. Said building being situated on a certain piece or parcel of land in the village of Homewood, township of Big Beaver, county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: Beginning at the Southeast corner, thence by street north 69½ degrees east 75 feet to a post; thence by land of Smith's being north 23½ degrees west 150 feet to a post; thence by land of same south 69½ deg. west 75 feet to a post; thence by land of same south 23½ deg. east 150 feet; containing ten thousand nine hundred and fifty feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of David Roberts & wife, at the suit of Alva Thompson.

NO. 3.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to, the following lot of ground in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., being No. 16 in Hugh Ferguson's plan of lots, bounded north by lot No. 12, east by lot No. 13; south by lot No. 15; and west by lot No. 35; Lot fifty by one hundred feet on which there is a producing oil well, steam engine, boiler and smoke stack, a lot of inch tubing in the well, derick, shanty, sand pump, rope and pair bellows.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of J. M. Holmes, et al., at the suit of D. A. Pitcheard et al., for use of Hugh Ferguson.

NO. 4.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to, the following lot of ground situate in the borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., Bounded north by P. Ft. W. & C. Railway track; east by Peter Cline; south by the Ohio river; and west by Vickery street; being lot No. 114 in the plan of Freedom be the same more or less, on which there is erected a brick building 40 by 60 feet, one story high, formerly used as a foundry; a steam engine and boiler, a pan and rollers, and other fixtures for the manufacture of fire brick, two brick kilns, a frame stable, and engine house.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Anderson, at the suit of D. Nelson.

NO. 5.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, in and to a certain two story brick building 18 feet in width and 38 feet in depth; lower story 10 feet and upper story 8 feet in height; store front on lower story. Two large windows and door in centre in front; two story extension in the rear 14 by 16 feet. Said building fronting on the line of Main street, and being 66 feet from the corner of Chestnut street. Said building is on lot No. 230 in the Economy plan of Lots in Beaver Falls, bounded north by lot No. 229, east by Tank alley, south by lot No. 231, and west by Main street.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of A. S. Gaynor and wife, at the suit of Valentine S. Hobaugh; also, at the suit of Davidson & Brothers.

ALSO, NO. 6.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to, lot No. 249 in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., bounded north by lot No. 248, east by Broadway, south by lot No. 250, and west by Canal street; on which there is erected a two story frame dwelling house with basement and cellar underneath, and out buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of I. & J. Bestwick, at the suit of Hall & Carpenter. Also, at the suit of Henry Bestwick.

ALSO, NO. 7.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following piece or parcel of land in Big Beaver tp., Beaver county, Pa., bounded north by William Bentz, east by Big Beaver creek, south by George Fisher, and west by William Jones; containing 15 acres more or less, 7 acres cleared: 2 log houses, and a lot of fruit trees on the premises.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Foster, at the suit of Daniel Earhardt's executors.

ALSO, NO. 8.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in, and to lots Nos. 326 and 328, situate in the Borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., bounded north by lot No. 312, east by Water street, south by lot No. 304 and west by Water Alley, on which there is erected a two story frame dwelling house with kitchen attached and cellar underneath, a frame stable and other outbuildings; lot enclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas R. Davis, at the suit of Alex. Fombelle. Also at the suit of R. D. Davidson, for use.

ALSO NO. 9.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following described lot of ground in the borough of Beaver, Beaver co. Pa., being the east half of lot No. 103, in the plan of said borough, bounded and described as follows: North by Turnpike alley, east by Branch Bank alley, south by Third street, and west by western half of said lot No. 103, being sixty feet on Third street and extending back along Branch Bank alley three hundred feet to Turnpike alley; on which is erected a large two story brick dwelling house, two stories high with store room, a cellar underneath, a frame stable and out buildings; lot enclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of H. B. Anderson at the suit of James W Barker's administrator.

ALSO. NO 10

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant of in and to lot No. 579, in the Borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by lot No. 578, east by Third street, south by lot No. 580, and west by Second Street; on house with kitchen attached, cistern under sink —fruit trees and cistern on the lot.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Early, at the suit of A. D Gilliland & Co.

ALSO. NO. 11.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, the following tract of land in New Sewickly township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded north and east by heirs of Stanton Gordon, dec'd, south by land formerly of Wm. Cary, west by land of Musser's heirs; containing 50 acres more or less, 30 acres cleared and under fence, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house, large frame barn with stabling underneath, orchard of apple and other fruit trees on the premises.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joel Garber at suit of Jacob Smith for use of S. Cross & Co.

ALSO. NO. 12.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to lot No. 577, in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., bounded north by lot No. 576, east by Third Street, South by lot No. 579, and west by Second street; on which there is erected a two story frame dwelling house with kitchen attached and cellar underneath, frame stable, and lot planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James and Thomas Boggs at the suit of the Wood Sewing Machine Company.

JOHN S. TUTTELL, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver Aug 17, 1869. aug20tc

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Satinets,
White Woollen Blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinoes,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Colores,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchillas,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jeconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Glo

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, August 25, 1869.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3d.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 square—10 lines,	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
¼ square, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
½ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
¾ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	40 00
1 column,	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 7th of August, 1869.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Aug. 15	68 deg.	85 deg.	75 deg.
" 16	65 deg.	77 deg.	74 deg.
" 17	63 deg.	76 deg.	70 deg.
" 18	66 deg.	79 deg.	73 deg.
" 19	70 deg.	85 deg.	75 deg.
" 20	73 deg.	88 deg.	86 deg.
" 21	75 deg.	86 deg.	75 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication:

John Caughey, Beaver,	$2 00
S. J. McClure, New Galilee,	1 50
R. B. Lakin, Beaver,	2 00
Capt. J. Nannah, Rochester,	5 00
Christian Seofried, Freedom,	2 00
Robert Sterling, Seventy Six,	4 00
James Todd, Green Garden,	2 00
E. S. M'Lain, New Brighton,	2 00
M. S. Knight, Industry,	50
Wilson Ussellton, Water Cure,	2 00

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Beaver Seminary—D. H. A. McLean.
Exr's. Notice—Geo. E. Rauscher, Chas. E. Rauscher, Executors.
Gold Watches—Oroide Watch Co.
Special Notice—Spoyerer & Sons.
Special Notices—J. H. Bonce.
Special Notices—Jas. A. Fortune.

Excellent Pears.—We are under obligations to S. C. Gormley, esq., of Raccoon township, for a basket of very fine pears. He has had an abundant crop of this fruit the present season, and we are glad to know that he found a ready and good market for all the pears he could spare.

Good Fresh Lime always on hand at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. [aug11:tf.

Struck with Lightning.—On last Saturday evening the barn of Mr. Wm. Biggerstaff, of Raccoon township, was struck with lightning and consumed. All his grain and hay, together with one horse, were burned up. Mr. B's. loss is quite heavy.

One hundred and twenty-five bls. Canton City flour and 50 barrels New Crock flour just received and for sale at Spoyerer & Sons, Rochester Pa.

Local copy.

Cotton Batting cheap at Bonce's.

Beaver Ladies Seminary.—By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that Dr. McLean's Seminary opens on Tuesday, Sept. 14th 1869. Parents and others desiring to educate will find this Seminary one of the best in Western Pennsylvania.

Mowing Match.—There will be a Mowing Match on the farm of Jas. McGeorge, one mile from New Galilee, on Thursday Aug. 26, 1869, at one o'clock p. m.

The Knitten, Etna, Dodge, Clipper, Buckeye, World, Quaker, Woods and Smith machines will be tested. All mowing machine men are invited to attend and exhibit their machines. Come everybody. By request of the Farmers of Beaver and Lawrence counties.

Water-Proof Cloth cheap, at Bonce's Beaver.

More Fruit.—Henry Goehring Esq., of New Sewickley tp., thus whom a better hearted man or sounder Republican can nowhere be found, visited our office on last Saturday, carrying a half bushel basket well filled with a choice selection of apples and pears. They were "fair to look upon," and after partaking freely of them, all hands tender Mr. Goehring hearty thanks for his luscious treat. Visits of that kind make the heart of the printer glad.

Calicos at six cents per yard at Bonce's, Beaver.

Struck with Lightning.—Friday morning one week ago a stable belonging to Mr. S. Engle, who resides near Green Garden, this county, was struck with lightning, and together with its contents was burned to the ground. Mr. Engle's team of horses were in the stable at the time, and were burned to death. The loss is a heavy one to Mr. E. who is an industrious man, but unfortunately his means are limited.

Alpaca Lustres very cheap at Bonce's.

Sold Out.—We learn that Dr. H. S. Hibbard, druggist of this place has disposed of his establishment to Hugo Andriessen of Pittsburgh. Dr. Hibbard leaves from here to Rochester, where he intends to commence the practice of medicine. His successor, Mr. Andriessen, is a regularly graduated druggist, and intends to took the store anew.

Calico, the best makes, at 12½ cents, at Bonce's, Beaver.

Changed Hands.—We notice that Judge McCoy has disposed of his interest in the Carroll *Free Press*, and the paper will hereafter be conducted by Messrs. Teter & Cameron, the latter gentleman being the person who purchased Mr. McCoy's interest. Judge McCoy has been in the editorial harness for twelve years, and during that period catered intelligently to the people of "Little Carroll." Messrs. Teter & Cameron are promising young men, and the Republicans of that county should give them all the material aid in their power.

It is a fact worth knowing.—"Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure" is guaranteed by all Druggists to give satisfaction. It may be relied upon for Sick and Nervous Headache.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved Hair Restorer and Dressing. The attention of the public is invited to the very important change recently made in this article. We offer in the Improved Preparation a Restorer prompt and infallible in its action upon gray hair, quickly restoring it to its natural color and beauty, together with an agreeable Dressing all in one bottle. This combination is perfect and unexceptionable in every respect, and is used with great satisfaction by old and young. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum, another Preparation, clear without Sediment designed exclusively for Dressing, Strengthening and Beautifying the Hair, a refreshing toilet luxury, far preferable to French pomades, and sold at half the price. Sold by all Druggists.

aug11:5t.

A Novel Proposition.—Dr. Sage has discovered a sure and speedy remedy for Catarrh, and the proprietor offers $500 for a case of that loathsome disease that he cannot cure. It cures catarrh in all its stages, forms and varieties, with unerring certainty. If your Druggist does not keep this Remedy take no other, but enclose sixty cents to the proprietor, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y., and the Remedy will reach you by return mail. For sale by most Druggists everywhere.

Look to Your Interest.—*Save time and money.*

If you have anything to sell,
If you have lost anything,
If you have a house to rent,
If you want to rent a house,
If you want boarding,
If you want anything,
Tell Five Thousand People at once by advertising in the Beaver Argus.

Alaska Territory.—We are under obligations to John H. Bulghley, of Co. E, 23d U. S. Infantry, now stationed at Sitka, Alaska Territory, for a copy of the Alaska *Times*, of the date of July 10, 1869. We were somewhat surprised on receiving it, as we were not aware that a newspaper had been established in that Territory yet. It has been printed now for about three months, and is a very creditable little, unpretending sheet. T. G. Murphy is its editor. From the copy before us we are unable to give the *Times* a political status. Judging from a local in the paper we conclude that Alaska would be good fishing territory. Here is the local to which we refer:

A Big Haul.—Mr. Lawolen and his men caught at one haul 1,421 large salmon in the bay near Steven's saw mill, on last Sunday morning. It was very amusing to see the salmon flounder around before being taken out of the net. Mr. L. has gone into the business of catching salmon in earnest, and is saving them in the same way the Russian American Company did. He also keeps a fine supply and sells them cheap to our citizens, who are saved the trouble of going to the Indian market, which, in its present condition, is no fit place for any person to enter.

It is an old saying that it is the cheapest always to buy the best. This is more important with medicinal preparations than anything else, and it should always be remembered by the invalid who requires a good stomach Bitter, that the Constitution Bitters are far superior to the ordinary preparation sold as such. The justly celebrated Constitution Bitters are unequalled as a tonic, and will produce more happy results than any other Bitter. Take none but Seward & Bentley's.

☞ A reliable medicine for throat diseases, Seward's Cough Cure.

Persons desiring to attend school should write for the catalogue of the State Normal School. Address J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Erie Co., Pa.

About Potatoes.—We last week stated that George W. Hamilton, esq., of Beaver, had planted this season *three* pounds of Early Rose potatoes, and a few days ago had gathered his crop, which weighed *ninety* pounds. Believing this to have been an extraordinary yield we asked if it could be beat in this county. Since then Gen. Littell, our Sheriff, informs us that he planted last spring, three pounds of the Early Rose, and was rewarded with a crop weighing *one hundred and seventy-three pounds.* This beats Mr. Hamilton badly. Now who can beat the General? The latter also informs us that he planted last spring *two potatoes* of the Scotch Russet variety, which yielded him thirty-nine pounds of plump potatoes.

Since the above was in type we have received the following letter which beats Gen Littell's yield all hollow:

Wadsworth, O., Aug. 19, 1869.

Editor Argus—*Dear Sir*:—Mr. Hamilton will have to try again with Early Rose Potatoes. I planted one pound of Early Rose and raised *eighty* pounds of as fine potatoes as ever were seen.

Yours, &c.,
J. K. Parrie.

Good Fast Colored Prints, at 10 cents, at Jas. A. Fortune's.

Died Broken Hearted.—On last Thursday a sad funeral wended its way to the old Cemetery, bearing the corpse of a man who died of a broken heart. It appears that Mr. Cornelius Thomas, a Scotch miner, left his home some three weeks ago for the coal mines of Pennsylvania, and on his arrival here his health failed him, and he saw no prospects of being able for months to come to send money for his family, a wife and six children left in Scotland. This so preyed on his mind that he died from melancholy and grief. During his last days he longed to be back to his home in Scotland in such imploring pathetic strains as to move to tears all those who heard him.—*Monongahela Republican.*

Best Calico's only 12 cents, at Jas. A. Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester.

The Lady's Friend For September.—A handsome steel engraving of Portia, the heroine of "The Merchant of Venice," opens the September number of this charming periodical. This is followed by the usual large and brilliant Fashion Plate, by an appropriate engraving of a Picnic, and by engravings of Children's Fashions, Young Lady's Toilet, Mantelet, Headdresses, Bodice, Corsage, &c. Among the literary matter are "The Prize of two Men's Lives," by Amanda M. Douglas; "Ingratitude," by Florence Percy; "Aunt Mabel's Story," by Aunt Alice; "Roland Yorke," by Mrs. Henry Wood. "My Catechism and its consequences," by Harrie Boyer; "Between Two," by Elizabeth Prescott, &c., &c. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street Philadelphia, at $2.50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving). Four copies $6. Five copies (and one gratis), $8. "The Lady's Friend" and "The Saturday Evening Post" (and one engraving), $4.00. Specimen numbers sent for ten cents.

Heavy yard wide sheeting, only 12 cts. at Jas. A. Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester.

Lent's Circus.—Those of our readers who are in the habit of visiting circuses who are in the habit of visiting circuses will find a New York circus advertised in the Argus. It will be in Rochester on next Saturday, at 2 p. m., and at 7 p. m. This company are being highly spoken of by the press, and their entertainments are said to be conducted with the greatest decorum. No doubt a large audience will be in attendance, both in the afternoon and evening.

This establishment, which is under the direction of Mr. L. B. Lent, is the only one that has floating among the permanent places of amusement in New York, and is endorsed in the most unequivocal terms by the principal papers of that city, as a first class exhibition in all respects, and of a more elegant and refined type than the public have been accustomed to see in traveling shows. When papers like the *N. Y. Tribune* speak of an exhibition in terms like the following it is safe to assume that it must be one of real merit:

"The New York Circus is firmly established in local popularity. Indeed it is the only Circus which has ever obtained a permanent footing in New York. And this it has obtained by the simple process of deserving it. The performers who have appeared here are of the first class in their pursuit. The company is numerous and comprises many varieties of talent. The entertainments given have always been free from objectionable features. The manager has fully succeeded in showing that there is nothing necessarily vulgar in circus representations. It is only natural that the patronage of the best classes of our citizens should have rewarded an enterprise so conducted."

Cheapest Dry Goods in Beaver county at Jas. A. Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester.

Beaver Falls, Aug. 15, 1869.

Mr. Editor—About one year ago we did adopt the National Series of School Books. They did give good satisfaction to all who were not too indolent to study them. Fair Play.

Sad Accident.—On Monday morning at about eight a. m., William, son of John Caughey, esq., Prothonotary of this county, while engaged as brakesman on an express train on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, met with an accident which caused his death. It appears that the train on which he was engaged, was coming from Oil City toward Pittsburgh. On reaching Kittaning it was necessary for his train to go out upon a switch so that another train could pass. After this passing occurred the express started, and in doing so the train parted, in consequence of the slipping out of the bolt or the breaking of the link connecting two cars. It is supposed that Mr. Caughey was in the act of stepping from one to the other of the parting cars, when he missed his footing and fell upon the track, the rear car passing over and severing one arm and one leg. He lived but a short time after the casualty occurred. His age was about twenty-eight years.

Sometime during the forenoon of Monday his father received a telegram from the Railroad Company informing him of the accident and requesting him to come to Pittsburgh as soon as possible. He did so, and was met there in the afternoon by his son's corpse. It reached this place at about 8 p. m., the same evening.

His sudden and melancholy death was a severe shock to his parents, sisters and brothers, and the community heartily sympathize with them in their sad bereavement.

Correspondence.

A LAST WORD.

Mr. Editor:—I do not propose to continue the discussion of the Church Question, either on the street corners or through the press. Such discussion can result in no good. The controversy can be settled only in a Court of Justice. There I am content to risk it, and abide the result.

For every sticking word that has been written on this subject, the church party is alone responsible. The notice served on the Trustees was drawn up in respectful terms. It was signed by citizens who sincerely believed that the best interests of the town as well as of the churches would be promoted by removing them from the Public Square. It was published solely for the purpose of bringing some notice to all concerned in the erection of the new church, that the title to the ground selected was in dispute. Now, all this was proper and commendable; but the Trustees saw fit to publish a reply which was not creditable to its author, for the reason that it was evidently intended to place citizens, who were in every respect the peers of the Trustees, in a false position before the community. A decent respect for public opinion required the persons thus wronged to vindicate their action; and, in so doing, they employed no language which was not justifiable in repelling the attack that had been made upon them.

Here it was hoped that the newspaper controversy would end; but last week "A Citizen" came to the aid of the Trustees in an argument which is no doubt the most ingenious that can be made on that side of the question, but this time and place to answer it will be on the trial of the cause. It can then and there, I think, be successfully shown that "Citizen's" argument is based on a proposition which cannot be supported either by reason or authority.

The Trustees have announced, somewhat boastingly, that they will, on the final decree, "exact the utmost penalty of the bond." I am authorized by my associates to say that we accept the situation; and it may not be improper to remind our opponents that litigants who give no quarter should expect none.

As each party now understands the position and purposes of the other, we should all be content to await "the final decree" with becoming forbearance. In the meantime, "let us have peace."

One of the Twelve.

The H. E. Church Question.

Mr. Editor.—From indications quite apparent it would seem that the controversy touching the occupation of the Public Square by the churches, so far as the newspaper *forum* is concerned, is about to end; the respective combatants no doubt to meet hereafter before an authoritative tribunal, when and where the mooted question will be settled; and although it is not our intention to uncover, still we deem it proper to say a few words in reply to a communication in your last over the signature of "Citizen." The article referred to is written in much better temper than was a former one signed by the Trustees, whereof it is substantially a repetition. The argument of "Citizen," briefly stated, amounts to this: that the State having reserved the square for public uses had the absolute right to declare what uses were of "public importance," and that churches are such, and within the meaning of the Act of 1791, and strange to say quotes the Allegheny Act of 1787 as construed by the Supreme Court in the case of Commonwealth vs. Rush, in support of his position. The 4th section of the Allegheny act provided that there should be so much land "*reserved* for the use of the State as should be deemed necessary for a court house, jail and market, for places of public worship and for burying the dead." Thus it will be seen at a glance that there is no similarity whatever between that Act and the Beaver town Act, that in the former case the reservation was special, including in its terms churches, whereas in the latter it was general, and susceptible of no special meaning, as he contends. Great stress is laid upon the fact that the square is reserved for instead of being dedicated to public uses. Where is the distinction? We conceive that there is none, that the grant differs only in terms, the uses being declared the effect is the same in either case. The construction given to the Allegheny Act in the case above referred to was this, "the dedication must be considered with reference to the use for which it is designed, and must be so construed as to carry into effect the purpose intended." This is precisely our position, and we think we are fully sustained by the very case which "Citizen" contends supports the position of the Trustees. Was it the intention of the framers of the Act of 1791 that this square should be blocked up by the erection of houses of worship thereon? If it was not, "Citizen" admits in effect that the churches on the square are without authority of law, notwithstanding the acts of 1824-6. If houses of public worship were within the meaning of the reservation would they need additional legislation granting to them rights which they *already* possessed? In other words, if such "uses" were within the Act of 1791, for what purpose were the Acts of 1824-6 passed? We take it that no lawyer on the church side of this controversy can be found who will take the position that the court house, jail or public offices needed or required an Act of the Legislature authorizing their erection upon the square. If not why? The answer readily comes up, such buildings and only such are within the Act of 1791, and the custom of this Commonwealth, and for the simple reason that they are public buildings and the occupancy of so much land as is necessary therefor is a public use. These buildings then, as stated before, go upon the square as matter of right, and if churches are entitled to occupy the square at all they must fall within the same rule. But what will "Citizen" say to this? Others only can imitate our example when the law permits." Is this answer, founded in christian charity, is it just? If our position be true *all* churches have a right to go upon the square without special legislative license, (and none can doubt that this only would be fair) and if so the result would be its complete occupancy. Was this the intention of the Act of '91? Would it be in good faith toward the lot holders and public generally? Glance at the plot of the town of Beaver, and you will discover that the streets are one hundred feet in width and the alleys twenty-five feet. Ask a surveyor or any other man, which way the lots on the Diamond front, and he or they will unhesitatingly say on the square. This answer would be clearly right, and we may add since all the buildings have been erected fronting in that direction—such has been the invariable, uniform construction given to the plot. Now if our christian brethren, backed by "Citizen," are right in their view of the power of the State, it follows that though the Diamond lots have a one hundred foot street in the rear yet, front upon alleys twenty-five feet in the most unusual manner, and the magnificent view of the Ohio river, which would this branch of the town, are the lots [illegible] glance at the plot of the town will discover. Those alleys running parallel to and at right angles with each other pass through the whole plot, and are therefore for uniformity sake traced across the square. Were it otherwise they would not have allowed upon the square that all, and the result would have been a one hundred foot street in rear of, lots, but not one inch in front. It is perhaps not out of place to mention here that the plot of Beaver, made many years ago by Mr. McCallister, a highly intelligent gentleman and skillful surveyor, does not show the alleys upon the square at all, and for the manifest reason that he considered them as standing upon the same footing as the balance of what we are now told is "State land." The writer of this holds title to his lot from a of patent granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, bearing date 21st day of July, 1796, and has or has not rights in the square by virtue thereof. And our position is this, that the reservation being general one, that the State thereby contracted with those who took her title long before those obstructions were set up, that the square should forever remain public; and hence that no erections thereon beyond the county public buildings enumerated above can be made. This position is certain, founded in reason, and once departed from there is no end to the defection. We therefore deny that the State had a right to make grants beyond, even for "public uses," much less sell or give away the same to [illegible] private corporations. We deem it unnecessary, in the view taken above, to examine the question as to whether or not churches are public institutions, and the occupancy by them of land a "public use" in a legal sense; still as this view forms the *gravamen* of "Citizen's" argument, which very ingeniously [illegible] legal pen tries hard to make good that position, it is perhaps due to him to briefly touch the point. By the constitution of the United States Church and State were completely divorced, and it is expressly written in that instrument that no religious test shall ever be set up. The Act laying out the town of Beaver was passed subsequent to the adoption of the State Constitution of 1790. Now what says that instrument? Why following in the wake of the Constitution of the United States, which had not only demolished the old idea of the unity of Church and State, but forever provided against church establishments contains among other things the following, "*and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.*" Is it not clear from the organic law itself that the church, if it ever had been, was to be no longer a public institution in a legal sense? Is it not equally plain that the parcelling out of the square to two societies is the exclusion of all others is giving a "*preference by law to religious establishments*" in palpable violation of not only the spirit but the very letter of the Constitution itself? Suppose that at the next session of the Legislature our colored brethren, having concluded to erect a church edifice in Beaver, should also petition to build upon the "square," and some pleasant morning, with picks and shovels, would break ground just across the alley and within twenty-five feet of the front door of any of the gentlemen opposed to us in this controversy, would he quietly swallow his own medicine, or wouldn't he risk an injunction? Though not numbered among sporting characters we would be willing to risk our last dollar that there is not among the gentlemen referred to a single citizen who would not quickly seek the aid of some enlightened tribunal that would understand the case and help him in the emergency. But, Mr. Editor, I must not further trespass on your space; but you will bear in mind that our side have been content only to answer the positions assumed on the other side, and not go beyond in uncovering our own, neither will we. In conclusion we think our showing, by way of reply, has established among other things the following propositions:

1st. That the occupancy of the square by the churches has no foundation in justice, morals, equity or good conscience and from such stand point is wholly wrong and indefensible.

2nd. That based as it is upon alleged legal right, such claim of right is unfounded in principle and wholly unsupported by authority.

3rd. That as regards the building torn down, and which is to be supplied by a new one, the offer upon our part to contribute a large proportion of the money necessary to purchase a site, has fully vindicated our motives, and before the country clearly put our brethren in the wrong, leaving them no foundation to stand upon save that of mere stubbornness.

4th. When hereafter the day of reckoning shall have dawned, and if the irreversible fiat of the law shall be pronounced to the effect that your brick and mortar may no longer occupy public ground, then upon your heads, not ours, will rest the responsibility.

An Individual.

Darlington Correspondence.

Editor of Argus:—I am happy to say that the entertainment given here on Wednesday evening, July 28th, by the Academy High School, J. B. Rhodes Principal, was a perfect success.

The building was quite comfortable, yet the old Presbyterian church with its capacious galleries and vestibule was filled to overflowing, and many went away who could not even find standing room; and in consequence of this the performance was repeated on the following evening to a large and appreciative audience, and every one coincided that the pupils performed better the second evening than the first. The stage was really beautiful, and much credit is due the ladies of Darlington and vicinity who manifested such good taste in the decorations and stage arrangements. The programme of exercises was an excellent one—but I will only ask your indulgence to notice some of the leading points, prominent among which was a floral drama, entitled "The Queen of May." This was performed by twenty-four young Misses, with Mary Cochran as May Queen, and Delia Read the first maid of honor. The performance of this closed with a grand tableau, and all pronounced it a "perfect picture," with the beautiful Queen seated in the centre on her floral throne.

"The Wandering Sprite," a piano Solo by Miss Minnie Barriss, was worthy of much praise. She performed with a very delicate touch, and her time is perfect. Also a piano Duet—"Echo Du Rhine" a fine piece of English extraction was well performed by Ms. Willie Cochran and Miss Lucie Wright. Another performance that excited much praise was a tableau, "The death of Little Nell" with a recitation by Miss Flora Shurlock; and a tableau entitled "Lincoln's dream of Liberty" with Miss Rose Martin as Genius of Liberty, and prologue by Mr. Charles Ink.

"The apology," a vocal Duo, performed by Miss Early and Mr. J. F. Culbertson, showed forth to good advantage the quarreling and making up propensities of those affected with Cupid's heart disease.

A very fine vocal duet—"Moonlight, music, love and flowers," arranged by Barnett, was sung by Miss Ella Johnston and Miss Wright, Miss Johnston has a good compass of voice, and with a little more cultivation she will be a first class singer.

A new arrangement of "The Seasons" was represented and sung by Misses Tessie Curry, Jennie Cochran, Annie Curry and Lou Anderson. The beauty and success of this piece depended almost entirely on the costumes, which were adapted and tastefully arranged in admirable manner especially for this colloquial song by Mrs. Sarah Cochran, Mrs. Wm. Curry, and Mrs. George Youtz.

A very difficult tragical representation of Joan of Arc's Trial was well rendered by Miss Mary Crowl as Joan, and Mr. Walter C. Dunlap as Judge. Also Mr. S. H. Caughey and Mr. R. S. Dunlap "did the tragical" in a scene from Catiline in a manner which would reflect credit on many who are on the boards as a profession.

"A short colloquy, "Eight o'clock," was performed so well by Ettie Lovejoy and Blanche Shurlock as to call forth a hearty laugh and general approbation of the case with which they acted.

One of Claribel's best songs was sung in an admirable style by Miss Mollie Carson, of Allegheny City, Pa., and Miss Cynthia Dunlap and Miss Lucy Steer sung in a very expressive manner the Duett by Fricker, entitled "There's a sigh in the heart;" but the crowning vocal piece of the entertainment was sung near the close of the performance the second evening by Prof. Rhodes and Miss Wright. I refer to "The Gipsey Countess," Glovers' favorite Duett. The piece was received with a storm of applause, boquets in great profusion, and now immediately repeated, by numerous and hearty encores of the audience.

Neither time nor space will allow me to particularize more, but suffice to say that all did well, and deserve much credit.

The piano used on the occasion was kindly furnished by Mrs. Sarah Cochran, and the Mason and Hamlin Metropolitan organ lately purchased for the school, was used on the stage. Dr. W. F. Ball permitted his excellent organ to be used in the orchestra.

Prof. W. W. Hull, of Pittsburgh, a deservedly popular Elocutionist, recited "Darius Green and his Flying Machine" with fine effect.

Efficient aid was also given by Prof's. Martin and Hahn, teachers of vocal and instrumental music.

I presume the greater number of your readers are aware that Darlington is one of the oldest towns in Western Pennsylvania, and here is located the old Academy which many of the great and good men of the glorious old Keystone State are proud to own as their *Alma mater*.

There our present (and next) Governor received his early education, and within those classic halls John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, received the high principles of freedom to all mankind, which will ever cause his spirit to go "marching on" with the hearts of true and noble men.

Here Dr. Peter's and Forward's prepared themselves for high positions in church and state. But they are gone and the living present claims our attention. We want a school of high grade in this village, and have an abundance of young people here and in the surrounding country to sustain a school of this order almost the entire year. I am informed that Prof. Rhodes will not remain with us longer than two more terms. He is preparing himself to practice the "healing art," and will undoubtedly succeed in the profession of his choice. The people here owe a debt of gratitude to him for his very efficient services in connection with the Academy. Our citizens will part with him reluctantly, for he is an estimable young man and a successful teacher.

A Friend of Schools.

Trip through Neosho Valley.

We are permitted to copy the following from a private letter of a former citizen of this county, who has been making [illegible] of Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas. It will be found of interest:

Warrensburg, Mo., Aug. 8, 1869.

Dear Brother—I will give you a short account of a trip, from which I have just returned:

I went in company with a Mr. Woods formerly of Lancaster, Pa., and Mr. McMath, formerly of New Jersey—both now residents of this place. They procured mules, and I furnished a wagon for the trip. We were out three weeks. Left Warrensburg, passed due south to Clinton, capital of Henry county. Changed our course a little, south west; passed Bates county, crossing the Grand river before we touched Bates; passed through Butler, the capital of Bates; passed on a south westerly course, crossing the famous Maries de Cygnes (Mary dezene) river, found it bank full; crossed at Ficket's ferry. The land is good in Bates county; land too high; no railroads yet raw land from 4 to 15 dollars per acre; passed through Bates into Burbon county, Kan. We may have touched the corner of some other county, though, but did not know it. Passed a small town called Burnsville; crossed the little Osage some twelve miles east of Ft. Scott; traveled within 6 miles of Fort Scott on Saturday; laid over till Monday morning, as Mr. McMath had a brother-in-law living close there whom he wished to see. Land good, north and east of Fort Scott; clean prairie, price from 6 to 15 dollars per acre according to quality and location, and how sick the holders are of it.

Arrived at Scott at 8 o'clock in the morning; found a good town of about three thousand inhabitants. The railroad will be finished to that point by September, from Kansas city, which will be quite a help to the town for a while. When the road is finished one hundred miles farther down the country, in all probability, it will be as dead as any other town; but at present it is a lively, business place, and is a point for emigration; has good buildings, a fine Court House, and at present is what we would call a "bully town." Left Scott; took up our line of march directly south, towards the Osage lands. I do not mean the Osage river lands, but Osage Indian lands. A treaty has been made and ratified for these lands, I think, with the big and little Osages; and, perhaps, the Black Dogs. Crossed the neutral lands, supposed to be owned by Joy and Co. It is his railroad that passes south from Kansas city via Ft. Scott. While we were down there, the settlers drove the hands off the road, south of Scott; and making a railroad is a slow process through the neutral lands. Government has been swindled out of part of the price of the aforesaid lands, and they appear to be slow about doing anything for Messrs. Joy & Co.; but, you know, Mr. Government must stand up to his contracts or else declare himself a bankrupt. A great many of those settlers have settled there under the homestead law, and have made some very good improvements. You have an idea of what good means. It seems rather hard, then, for Government to sell the land to Joy & Co., and allow Mr. Joy to put his own price on the land, and make Mr. Settler pay it or "get up and dust." Some of them have been on these lands for ten years, but most of them not quite so long. A great many of them served in the Union army (red legs), are mostly intelligent people. Passed through the Neutral lands into Osago county, Kan. Osage Mission is the capital at present. This place was formerly called the "Catholic Mission," a place erected years ago for the benefit of the Osage Indian children; and they yet keep from fifty to seventy-five at school there; but I think Government had as well stop that little expense, for I was told that as soon as they were free from school, they went back to "the blanket" again, and would be Indians still. The mission has grown to be quite a little town, perhaps as large as Darlington, Pa.; but has been built in the past two years. A very fine country there, but I think most too flat. We then changed our course south east, down the famous Neosho Valley; crossed, a very fine crook called, Walnut crook; met some old Warrensburgers; passed down twelve miles on the east side of the river and crossed; river high; crossed at Trotters ferry. We then struck Labette county; traveled on a south east course; and I must say, for the next thirty miles, that it was the prettiest country I ever seen. You may suppose it is not settled much but it is. I was surprised to see it so; I know of places that have been settled for twenty-five or thirty years and not half so thickly settled as that. Montana, a very fine little village, we passed was located on the west side of the river. The next town is Oswego, a flourishing little village of about five hundred inhabitants. The next town is Chetopa; they claim to have one thousand inhabitants, and it is a business little place. They mean business there. It is just on the edge of the State and close to the Cherokee nation; it is eighty miles from Fort Gibson. There is no government land in this Valley that I would want; the good claims are all taken; any not taken are out of the way of timber, and timber is very scarce almost anywhere in the Neosho country; but there are plenty of claims to be bought notwithstanding the beautiful country that it is. Nearly all of the claims are for sale, and the prices range anywhere from four hundred to three thousand dollars, according to improvements, location, &c. It costs tremendously to live there; corn from $2 to 2.50 per bushel; oats from 75 to $1 per dozen in the sheaf; flour $7 to 7.50 per sack of one hundred pounds. Every thing else in proportion except fresh beef. You can buy the best of fresh beef from six to ten cents per pound. We bought, in the meat market at the "Mission," as fine steak as ever you saw for ten cents per pound. You will bear in mind that this is a cattle country, and for once in my life, I believe I saw a place where cattle can find their own living through the winter. The grass grows about twelve inches high, fine and very thick. We had a notion to go to Fort Smith, but our mules were small and the wagon most too heavy, so we changed our course slightly, traveled some fifteen miles through the nation; passed through the Paola's and Pawpaw's country; steered our course for Baxter springs, Cherokee county, Kansas. Do not like the place; some fine country there. Crossed Spring river, Shoal creek, and touched the corner of Vernon county Missouri; Getting into Missouri, we began to feel a little more at home, but I have not time to tell you more just at present, but will in my next.

H. F. W.

Collection of School Tax.—Considerable inquiry having been made of us from various parts of the county in regard to the provisions of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature touching the change in the manner of collecting school tax, we have concluded to re-publish the law. It would be well for all School Directors to preserve a copy. It is as follows:

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for the board of school directors of any school district in this Commonwealth, by resolution of the board, to authorize the collection of the school tax in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. The board of school directors shall place in the hands of the treasurer a certified duplicate of the school tax, and it shall be his duty to give at least one month's notice of the time and place at which he will attend, at least one day, for the purpose of receiving school tax; and it shall be his duty to receive and receipt for all school tax given him for three months after the date of said notice: *Provided,* That if any person, on or before the expiration of two months after the date of said notice, shall pay to the collector the amount of his or her tax, such person shall be entitled to a deduction of five per cent. on the amount thereof, and for the remaining month he shall make no abatement on the taxes received.

Sec. 3. In case the taxes are not all paid on or before the expiration of three months from the date of said notice the board of directors shall elect a collector, have the duplicate placed in his hands, and issue to him a warrant for the collection of the unpaid tax on said duplicate; and he shall proceed to collect the unpaid tax assessed therein with an addition of five per cent. on the amount thereof, in the manner heretofore provided by law; he shall be allowed such compensation as may be agreed upon, not exceeding five per cent. of the money collected; and in addition, in case of distress and sale of goods, he shall receive the same fees as are now allowed by law to constables for a levy and sale upon a writ of execution; which fees he shall retain out of the proceeds of such sales, after deducting the taxes and the addition of five per cent. thereon.

Sec. 4. All acts or parts of acts for the collection of school tax that are hereby altered or supplied are hereby repealed, so far as they relate to districts in which the board of directors authorize the collection of school tax by the provisions of this act: *Provided,* That none of the provisions of this act shall apply to the cities of Pittsburgh or Allegheny, or to the counties of Cumberland, York, Franklin, Adams, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Berks, Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Allegheny, Luzerne, Indiana, Cambria, and Jefferson.

John Clark,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
Wilmer Worthington,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Jno. W. Geary.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Office of the Pitts. Gazette,
Monday, August, 16, 1869.

APPLES—In good supply and dull but unchanged, $1@2,50@3 per bbl.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged; sales good to choice at 20@24.

CHEESE—Is firmer but unchanged; Western Reserve 13½@14; Ohio Factory 14@15; Ohio Goshen 15½ and York Goshen 16½.

CARBON OIL—Still quoted at 27@28 for round lots, and 29@30 in a small way.

EGGS—Demand more active, and prices stronger—sales at 15@16.

FLOUR—Is quiet and dull but unchanged, with continued liberal arrivals, and a full supply up to the demand; We continue to quote Winter Wheat flours at $7@7,50 per bbl, and choice Springs are quoted at $7,50@7,75. The mills are reported as selling a good bit of flour, but not making much money.

GRAIN—Wheat is less active and weak with a drooping tendency, though as yet unchanged here—$1,35@1,40 for new Red, and $1,43@1,45 for old. Oats in good supply and dull but unchanged; sales of new on track at 47@48, and in store at 50@52. Rye—little or none offering, and market quiet and unchanged—$1,15@1,20. Sale of 300 bushels fall Barley at $1,25. Corn is dull and unchanged; sale of 800 bushels prime at $1,05, delivered.

PROVISIONS—Firm but unchanged. Shoulders, 15@16; Ribbed and Clear Sides, 18@19; Cincinnati Sugar Cured Hams 23 and fancy 24. Lard, 20; in tierces, and 20@21 in half bbls and kegs. Dried Beef 21. Mess Pork at $33,75@34.

SALT—Allegheny River brands are quoted by the car load, at $1,75@80.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. Edward A. Wilson,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
May13:1y

Errors of Youth.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

John B. Ogden,
No. 43 Cedar street, New York.
may12:1y

Married.

Keck—Allison—On the

THE HOME OF JEFFERSON.

Charlottesville contains some 6,000 inhabitants, and it is fully as large as there is any necessity for, as no manufactures are carried on, and there are little other than the agricultural product of wheat and corn. Tobacco is, of course, an exception, but this interest has vastly declined since the war, and so much so that at Lynchburg the manufacture, in which thousands of colored persons were employed, has almost ceased. The University of Virginia, of which Jefferson was the principal founder, has about 500 students, the grounds are handsomely laid out, the buildings are numerous, spacious and well designed, and all that is required for a first-class institution is provided. The young men had a fine appearance, their behavior, as far as I saw, was exemplary to an uncommon degree; and they ought to make men of mark.

The number of young men attending the various institutions of learning in Virginia—and the same may be said of the whole South—is fully as large as before the war, for since the mercantile business has been overdone the only means of advancement, as they think, lie in the professions. It must be that great sacrifices are made by many parents amid the suspension and disorganization of industry, almost of society itself, to provide the means for their support. For the most part these young men have good intellects, and it really appeared to me that the average in this respect is higher than among the same class in the North, which might be suspected, since they belong to the best families, which have given good training and habits, including a favorable moral and religious bias. Considered in this respect, they ought to be the most promising young men in America.

Charlotteville is, perhaps, the most interesting spot, with reference to mental culture and the influence that ideas have upon men, either in our own country or in the whole world; for within a few miles of it Thomas Jefferson was born, and in an adjoining county, only twenty miles distant, James Madison was also born, and at one time Monroe resided here.

Monticello, the house of Thomas Jefferson, is on a high promontory of the Blue Ridge, looking like a rounded hill, and 24 miles from Charlottesville. Getting a horse and crossing the railroad on the right I passed a field of at least 80 acres in clover and red top, then through a long lane shaded on each side with locust trees; then I came to a field of at least 50 acres in heavy wheat, nearly ripe, crossed a creek, then turned to the left and went up a hill, with old apple trees here and there in the fence row hanging full, while a farm house amid trees, in an upland valley, was on the left. Everywhere the shale appeared cropping out in thin layers, standing at various elevations and sometimes perpendicular. A heavy rain had fallen and the water running down the hill side was tinged with iron, and was as red as red lead paint. Then I ascended a steep and long hill with a deep gulley on the left, a high wooded hill rising beyond which was Monticello; and on the other side was a steep field, in which black raspberries were ripe; then passed a mountain spring, from which led a drinking spout; then coming to the head of the gulley I turned round, still ascending. During this ride the traveler will be interested in considering that through many hours of the day, and even hours of the night, the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence once rode, and on all the scenery once met his eye. A dense growth of chestnut and gum trees on each side of the rocky, rough and little traveled road, and soon the family cemetery was reached. It is about 150 feet square, with two iron gates on two sides, and the forest is all around. Next I came to an old field where some fencing remained, and in the row were some blackheart cherry trees, in one of them was a negro girl some 16 years old, who, taken by surprise, came down like a flag from the mast head, on the run, and started off on the run. Then I came to an old chimney and a long picket fence patched with pieces of sheet iron, standing on end; then to an old stone house on the right, and on the left was a square, small, brick dwelling; from which extended a low, narrow structure 200 feet long, on a side hill, formerly the negro quarters, but now used as a stable; and beyond, on the high ground was the mansion of Monticello. The fence mentioned incloses one side of the garden, which is on the brow and side of the hill, and in the middle it is terraced, giving two strips of land 600 feet long and, together, 50 feet wide. On the lower side is a row of cherry trees which Mr. Jefferson planted, and the fence itself was made in his day.

Hitching my horse, I was met by a tall Virginian evidently belonging to a third, not first, family, who I afterwards learned spent his time in cobbling, and in showing the place to the few visitors. First he wanted his fee, which was 25 cents. The house is about 120 feet long and 50 wide, though being irregular it is less in some places, in front is a piazza with plastered brick pillars, about 14 feet high, and with a mountain slate floor much decayed. What have been used for doors seem not to have been intended for such, but for windows, there being three, with close paneled blinds inside reaching to the floor. The Virginian went in and contrived to open one window, when I saw it had been hung and used for a door, and that the fastening was a padlock and chain. The hall is about 20 feet square, with a gallery on the back side some 10 feet high, looking like a gallery in a meeting house. Over the door is an old clock which once ran its weights on each side of the hall, and as they descended they crossed registers on the wall, making the days of the week.

In one corner of the hall is a statue of Jefferson, well executed and in good preservation. The likeness is not such as is generally represented, and the head is smaller. I wish here to add that the head of the Houdin's statue of Washington does not seem, as large as in portraits acknowledged to be correct, and it seemed to me that in the familiar portraits of these two men the heads are exaggerated. But the statues of both show forehead remarkably fine, and both have a decided feminine and poetic character. This statue of Jefferson is out of place amid the general ruin and decay. The floor is of yellow pine, laid at great expense in herring-bone patterns. From the ceilings overhead hung what is called a lamp, but it was made for holding four candles. Next we entered the dining room, 18 feet square, with a small tea room adjoining, and separated by a glass and sash partition. The parlor is of good size, and is still furnished with two large looking glasses with frames of many little concave and convex mirrors, and there is a small dilapidated mahogany table. The floor is said to have cost several thousand dollars; it is of mahogany and live oak, and is composed of an immense number of pieces in squares and miters. There are double outside folding doors, the inner pair being black walnut sashes with large panes, and the windows are the same. Seeing that the sashes of these windows are raised by weights and cord, and that they appeared to have been so constructed at the first, I thought it singular, but was told Mr. Jefferson had them put in. If this was so they must have been among the first windows so arranged in this country.

There are two stairways, both alike with black walnut rails, but the passage is less than two feet wide. The bedrooms have each a recess some four by six feet, and cleats were fastened to the wall, in which slats were fixed for the support of the bed. A contrivance so rude and poor in comparison with a French bedstead with springs, I could not have supposed ever was adopted in a good house had I not seen it. The ceiling of the bedrooms was scarcely eight feet high, there was two small square windows, and the air was close. The plastering was uneven and poor, and where it had fallen I saw that the lath had been rived and not sawed. In what was Mrs. Jefferson's room was a fire place, the side lines of which were not plumb, and the work seemed to have been done by a botch.

The chief wonder of this house was the hall room, which is about 16 feet square; the ceiling is arched, and the cornice is imposing and costly. Adjoining is the ladies' dressing room. It seemed like a garret under a roof, and not the least attempt had ever been made to finish it, for the studdings were in the same condition in which they were sawed and put in place, nor did I see any place where nails had been driven for hanging of clothing, or even a looking glass. As Monticello is some distance from Charlotteville, I doubt whether any dancing ever was done in this hall, unless a couple now and then swung round while somebody whistled. As the house was several years in building, and one part was added to another, it is probable that this hall was built long after Mrs. Jefferson's death and at the suggestion of his daughter or some of the younger fry, and at a late period of his life when his prejudice gave way. It is well enough to know now for somethings with reference to eminent men are found out late, that Mr. Jefferson was not given to common amusements; he did not know one card from another, and he never allowed a game to be played in his house, which is more than a great many religious people can say of themselves, or at least of their sons and daughters. The worse thing that I have heard reported of him was that when he was called upon to contribute to the repair of a church he said it was good enough as it was, since their master was born in a manger.

Costly as the house of Monticello must have been, for no expense was spared, it shows how low was the standard of comfort in those days, and how poor were the ideas of master and mistress of what a home should be. But with a surplus of help, convenience and the saving of labor was thought of. Even to-day some of the best families get their water from a spring in some remote hollow, requiring, as one would think, the constant labor of one person. At Monticello I saw only one well, which was in front of the negro quarters, and the windlass and crank, of which the original iron remain, must have been so heavy and awkward that no woman would think of drawing water.

On the northern side is a snow cellar, built like a cistern, some 25 feet in diameter and 40 feet deep; and near this commenced a subterranean passage leading under the house and coming out on the other side of the hill, traversing a distance of more than 500 feet. A young man who worked on the place said that Mr. Jefferson escaped from the British by this passage, and then mounted his horse, which was shod with shoes turned the wrong way. He said also that an old man in Charlotteville knew all about Mr. Jefferson, and more than anybody else, for he had, he believed read a book of his life.

In returning I hitched my horse at the cemetery and went in through an open iron gate. A granite block perhaps eight feet high marks his grave, but a slab of marble with the inscription is kept in the house. I could see no stone for his wife's grave unless it was the one which was broken into many pieces. There are several tombs of the Randolph family.

Mr. Jefferson died deeply in debt. I saw an old gentleman in Charlottesville who said he was a merchant in 1826; that Mr. Jefferson traded with him; that some of the 300 negroes came over with orders for clothing, and the like; that Mr. Jefferson died they had a list as full of these orders; that the indebtedness amounted to $25,000, and that a part of the farm was taken to close the account.

During the last 30 years of the latter part of his life, there were visitors every day from almost every part of the world; an open house was kept, and the negroes' work was not managed so as to pay expenses. He must have known, if he knew anything, how his affairs were going, and he would have done better if he could, for no man ever lived with a sharper eye on surrounding things. The present farm at Monticello consists of 218½ acres, with the buildings described; it is owned by some one in New York; a city which has an immense grasp on real estate in every part of the country, and it is valued at $11,000. It is worth about $4,000, and it would make a good sheep farm. Still it might be worth more if a smart man with a handsome wife and some nice girls should get possession, put the house in order, and have a place fit to be visited.

At no great distance from Monticello, and in full sight and on the line of the railroad, is an old mill property which belonged to Thomas Jefferson's father; and about half a mile over the hill the son was born. The venerable librarian of the college told me that he had often heard Mr. Jefferson say that the success in life of the fathers of the Republic living in that section was in a great measure due to the thorough instruction they received from Scotch Presbyterian ministers. But Jefferson owed fully as much to his father, who, though far from being a learned man, had a literary taste which he continually cultivated, though he had little time to spare from a most active life, and he wrote a neat and exact hand, and he taught it to his son with the utmost thoroughness. Upon this accomplishment Mr. Jefferson's success was founded, for thereby his perceptions were cultivated early, and he was possessed of the means of expressing his thoughts without hesitation or embarrassment, and hence his reflections had a natural growth. We have scarcely begun to understand the best method for educating children. It is true that Mr. Jefferson had by nature a comprehensive mind, and this early training being added he was able to see and to express more than another, although he spent but two years in college, and hence when he entered active life he was prepared to impress his ideas upon the leading men of his day, and even to fix them in the powerful mind of Washington.

Thomas Jefferson was born April 2, 1742, died July 4, 1826. In due time he became a lawyer, by which he obtained a practice worth $3,000 a year, and with what his father gave him, and what he himself bought, he had 1,900 acres of choice land, including Monticello. He married a young widow, Mrs. Martha Skelton, born October 19, 1748, who died September 6, 1782, mainly through the shocks she received from the invasion of the British, and their inhuman treatment of her slaves. She brought Jefferson not only a large number of slaves but also 10,000 acres of land. She was an excellent housekeeper and manager, and she had five daughters and one son.

Mrs. Jefferson lingered a long time. For weeks her husband was by her side or in a room that opened at the head of her bed, and he and a relative alone watched. When at last she died, he staggered back into his room and fainted away, and for a long time he was supposed dead also. During the three weeks following he did not leave his room. Finally he was induced to mount his horse, and accompanied by his daughter he rode among the mountains, often bursting into tears. At this time he was only about 40 years old, but he never married again, and when he died 44 years afterward a lock of her hair and some other tokens were found in a secret drawer of his cabinet, inclosed in an envelope which bore the marks of having been frequently handled.

The remainder of his life was spent in public service and in improving Monticello, around which sad memories lingered, for here his children were born. The cultivation of his garden was by his own hands, for he evidently believed that aside from the reward which labor brings, that in the bread and raiment for the support of the human race, it has a flower and fruit growing out of man's communication and contact with nature, which can come by no other means, and to the true man of letters it is a luxury which only he who has enjoyed it can even imagine its existence. While he was President of the United States his interest in gardening was undiminished, and a manuscript book is extant in which he noted the appearance and disappearance of every vegetable brought to the Philadelphia market during the eight years. At home, and during cold and stormy weather, he often withdrew to a workshop where he had tools of all kinds for working in wood; he made wash stands, tables, cupboards and shelves, turning out neat jobs. He could stock a plow, repair a wagon, and in the house building going on for several years he was not idle. College professors who deliver elaborate addresses to the young men of Virginia condemning labor; and model Northern men will be disgusted with these statements, or will read them with the indifference that a sinner listens to the gospel, or if they deign to reply they will tell us that labor is cursed, while for want of acuteness they fail to see that it is the ground that was cursed, and for men's sake; and not labor at all. The printed page is more durable than writing on the rock, and these things will be remembered so long as human nature remains unchanged, nor can they be disconnected from the history of this man, Thomas Jefferson, in whose actual handwriting we have the immortal Declaration of Independence, which inforces the declaration of inspiration, that God made of one blood all the nations of the earth, and upon which is founded our government, destined to withstand the attacks of every enemy, whether from without or within, and to impress itself upon all nations and races. Perhaps some young man, some bewildered student, may now understand the meaning of broad culture, and, if he is to be a public man, understand the meaning of the term "Jeffersonian Democracy."—*New York Tribune.*

From an Arizona Letter.

Half a Mile Below Ground.

James White, Henry Strole, and Capt. Baker, of the late Confederate army, left Colorado City May 27th, 1867, on foot, with two pack mules to carry provisions, tools and blankets, for the purpose of prospecting in the San Juan valley for gold. After several weeks travel they reached the San Juan river; but not finding sufficient promise in the sands, went further west to Grand River, the banks of which were perpendicular rock, two thousand feet high. Both men and animals suffered for water, and it was a day before they could reach the stream which dashed and foamed in the canon. The next morning, [Aug. 24,] they ascended, and were suddenly assailed by gun shots from a band of Indians. Baker fell at the first fire, saying, "Boys, save yourselves." But his comrades fought until he was dead, and then retreated down into the canon.

The consultation which ensued resulted in a decision to go down the river, since to go back was almost sure death from the Indians. So they abandoned the mules and traveled down the stream for about five miles. On each side rose the cold sandstone walls, two thousand feet high, and they waited for dark when only for a single hour in the day did the sun shine into the chasm. They found driftwood and made a raft of sticks and cotton-wood, lashing them together with mule ropes, and then lashing on their provisions, floated on till 10 P.M., when darkness of that wonderful night. Through the long night they clung to the raft, as it dashed against rocks or whirled in eddies. At last daylight came, and with it a smoother current. They then made a landing, cut some of the water soaked provisions, and made their raft stronger with cedar sticks. Then they embarked and toward afternoon came to the junction where Green and Grand rivers unite to form the Colorado.

At the junction the river is about 750 feet in width, and the walls on either side were nearly a mile high. Above was only to be seen a narrow strip of sky; while the cedars that stood upon the edge of the canon appeared no larger than weeds, and the inched pinnacles rose yet higher as monuments to memorize the mutiny of mighty waters. Down they floated in the great canon in the daylight, made brief by the shutting out of the sun, they endeavored to avoid the rocks which opposed them, and at night they drew to the foot of the huge wall and stayed till morning. They could not go back, and so they floated on, hoping to reach Calville. Four days had passed when, on the afternoon of the 28th of August, an ominous roar ahead was heard, the current became more rapid, a sharp bend was turned, and a foaming water-fall was seen. Nothing could prevent the raft going over. Then Strole stood up with his pole in his hands, while White clung to the logs. The raft leaped down into the waters, and White heard the last shriek of his companion, who had been cast off into the seething torrent; with turned head he beheld, through the mist and spray, his comrade's form toss for a moment in the boiling water and then sink.

Remembering this, and not knowing what yet to expect in that terrible fissure of the earth, the walls of which were now as much as seven thousand feet in height, and seemed to meet almost, and keeping out all of the upper earth, except the narrowest ribbon of blue sky. White tied himself to the raft and strengthened the lashings. All the provisions and arms had been lost in going over the waterfall, and after that came a succession of rapids, blocked up by the masses of rocks over which the raft was driving and tumbling, and sometimes completely submerged.—In one of these the logs in the raft became separated at the upper end and spread out fanwise; but White, after being thrown into the water, regained his place and fastened them. Soon afterwards he reached the mouth of the Colorado Chiquito, which joins the Colorado proper at right angles, and creates a small eddy or whirlpool. In this whirling of waters White, clinging desperately to the raft, was tossed to and fro for hours, and only when almost unconscious, found that he had been released from the grasp of the liquid arms, and was once more floating down between the lofty perpendicular walls.

Four days had passed since she had tasted food. Nothing had been seen but the foaming waters, the blank, bare walls, and the thread of the sky above. For more than a week he had been at the bottom of a trench, a mile in depth. Exhausted and hungered, he even sought to suck his own blood, but the aspect of his shriveled, blistered arm, frightened him. It was then that he came by a flat strip of shore with bushes growing on it. Here he stopped, devoured some green leaves and pods, and again resumed his journey. On the 11th day he was taken on shore by some Yampais Indians, who would probably have killed him had not one of them interfered and protected him. This humane savage gave the voyager meat and mezquite beans to eat, and after a short rest White tottered to his raft and floated downward.

Three days afterwards he was aroused from stupor by voices. Strong arms were thrown around him, and bearded faces looked pityingly upon him. He was tended and cared for by the Mormons of this place, and with his strong constitution, soon regained health, and has no desire to leave the spot where good Samaritans ministered unto him. He is in good health and doing well, and does not wish to renew his experience.

The Pennsylvania Germans.

Many of the early settlers of Pennsylvania and Maryland were Germans, Hollanders and Swiss, who were driven by religious intolerance in their own lands to seek new homes in free America. William Penn, the Quaker founder of Pennsylvania, and George Calvert, the Catholic founder of Maryland, having secured guarantees of civil and religious liberty in the charters of their respective provinces, the shores of the Delaware and Chesapeake naturally offered an asylum to all who preferred toleration to intolerance in matters of religion. During the closing year of the seventeenth century, and up to the commencement of the American Revolution in the succeeding century, many thousands of the people we have mentioned crossed the ocean and settled in Eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland. Some of them pushed into the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. The Rhenish provinces of Germany seem to have furnished a large proportion of the German settlers. Rhenish Bavaria (Pfalz), Wurtemburg, and Baden sent large numbers of emigrants. Switzerland sent many thousands. There never was a very large emigration of Hollanders to Pennsylvania, the prows of their vessels being generally directed to New York.

In a brief time the representatives of the three nationalities became so thoroughly intermingled, by reason of religious ties, intermarriages, similarity of custom and language, and general harmony of interests, that they formed one homogeneous class, by some called Pennsylvania Germans, and by others Pennsylvania Dutch. The Swiss settlers ceased entirely to be called Schweizers or Swiss.

With the perfect union thus established, and familiar intercourse with the English speaking settlers, came a new colloquial and written language, also called Pennsylvania German, or Pennsylvania Dutch, which is still largely spoken, but not much written, in some sections of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and in some portions of the Western States to which the descendants of the Pennsylvania Germans emigrated. As a language, it must in line yield at all points to the pure English and German tongues. Few now speak it who do not also speak English. It is mainly a compound of the Bavarian and Swiss dialects of the German language, with many English and a few Dutch (Holland) words added. It is doubtful if a Pennsylvania German could make himself understood in any part of Holland, Germany or Switzerland to day.

The religious belief of the early Pennsylvania Germans was that of the Mennnonites and German Baptists or Tunkers. The Mennonites were the first to come. Their first settlement in this country was made at Germantown in 1683, the year after Penn commenced his settlement at Philadelphia.

Those who settled at Germantown were Hollanders. The Mennonites who followed them came from Holland, Germany, and Switzerland. The first colony of the Brethern or Tunkers also settled at Germantown and its vicinity in 1719—eighty-six years after the first Mennonite settlement. They were Germans who had taken refuge from religious persecution in Holland. Other Tunkers followed in 1729, and during succeeding years. America soon became the stronghold of the new religion. Although its adherents spread into the various parts of Germany, Holland, and Switzerland, our researches lead us to conclude that the most of them finally found their way to this country. The Mennonites, on the other hand, are still more numerous in Europe than in America, Holland being their stronghold. Here their founder, Menno Simon, was born in 1505. Jacob Amen, the leading spirit of the Amish branch of the Mennonite sect, was a native of Switzerland.

Strictly speaking, the Tunker and Mennonite faiths were almost identical at the time of which we are writing, differing only in minor particulars. Both sects recognized and still recognize the Dortrecht Confession of 1632 as their standard theological belief. The points of difference relate chiefly to church government and other outward observances; but even in these there is great similarity of practice. The Mennonites were in existence long anterior to the Tunkers. Menno Simon, their founder, was a cotemporary of Luther in the sixteenth century, while the Tunkers did not have a denominational existence until the beginning of the eighteenth century, their first church having been organized in 1708, at Swartzenau, in the province of Witgenstein. It is proper to add that both sects claimed to have received their religious faith in great part from the Waldenses and Albigenses, and them from the Primitive Christians.

It may be of interest to the reader to learn that Witgenstein was formerly a small State of about twenty-German square miles governed by a count, and that half of it subsequently belonged to the Duchy of Nassau, and half to Rhenish Prussia. Now, since Nassau was absorbed by Prussia in 1866, it all belongs to the kingdom of Prussia.

Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the Mennonites and Tunkers are farmers. Their mode of life is simple in the extreme. They dress plainly, live frugally, and practice a very strict code of morals. Their honesty, truthfulness, and industry are proverbial. They do not mingle much with the world, but are stayers at home, minding their own business, and minding it well. Poverty is almost unknown among them. They are slow to abandon the customs of their father, and do not readily adopt modern innovations of any kind. They were originally opposed to the common school system; but now, almost unanimously favor it. They are opposed to war, and generally settle all disputes among themselves without going to law.

We have said that the Mennonites and Tunkers were the first of the German settlers of our State, and to this we now add that they constitute to-day a very large portion of our old Pennsylvania German population, especially in the rural districts. Lutherans, Moravians, and representatives of other religious denominations followed them from Germany, but did not precede them. Whole sections of our State are inhabited by them. They early spread into the fertile Cumberland Valley, and thence pushed into Bedford, Somerset and Cambria counties. A few of them crossed the Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill, into Westmoreland, Indiana, and other western counties of the State. Their settlement in Cambria county was made during the closing year of the last century, in and around Johnstown, in what was then called "Conemaugh country." The portion of Cambria county thus settled by them was embraced in Somerset county up to 1807. A very large majority of all the farmers in the neighborhood of Johnstown to this day, are Mennonites and Tunkers, the latter largely predominating. A majority of the whole are believed to be of Swiss origin.—*Johnstown (Pa.) Tribune.*

"In the nomination of Judge Packer for Govenor we would have preferred a more liberal platform—one that did not rake up old issues—but accepted the situation fairly and squarely. We regard the suffrage question as settled; to fight it out now is like butting your head against a stone wall, or attempting to dam up Niagara. The Democracy must cultivate more liberal and enlarged political ideas, if they ever expect to regain entirely the prestige they have lost."—*Lydoming* (Dem.) *Gazette.*

One of the most fashionable young ladies at Nahant wears a hat which cost only ten cents, and the trimmings she had in the house. She is unmarried and comes from Boston.

A man in Troy, Ohio, has deserted his wife and eloped with his mother-in-law. There are few men who will follow that example.

Dry Goods.

NEW GOODS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

WHITE, CHECK AND FANCY MATTINGS,

FOR SUMMER WEAR NOW OPEN.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

NEW BRUSSELS TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

THREE-PLY CARPETS & INGRAINS to fill our stock since the close of the heavy Spring Trade.

Oliver McClintock and Co.

23 FIFTH AVE.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jun 30 69 1m.

59 Market St. 20 St. Clair St.

J. W. BARKER & COMPANY

Have for this week's sales the largest and cheapest stock of

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND SUITS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

NO. 59 MARKET STREET,

AND

NO. 20 SIXTH STREET,

Formerly St. Clair,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

jun30:1m.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned executrix and executor on the estate of Charles Fisher, dec'd, late of New Sewickly township, Beaver county, Pa., therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims on said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to—

MARGARET FISHER, *Executrix.*
JOHN HESSON, *Executor.*

aug4:6w*

LIST OF CAUSES

For Trial at September Term, 1869.

Christina Gress	vs P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co
John Spear	vs A. W. Taylor & E. M. Martin
Andrew Smith	vs William Kennedy.
Washington Wright et ux's	vs William Knowls
Christian Marks	vs Jacob Marks, et al.
M'Kinzie and Moore,	vs County of Beaver.
Perry Brown	vs Charles Grim
Wm. Chew's Adm'rs.	vs William Jenkins.
Samuel Magaw	vs Ferdinand Ennis.
John W. Shenberry	vs J. Wood Wales.
Com. Nat. B'k Commerce	vs John R. Shenks.
Andrew M'Kinley	vs Samuel Lloyd.
C. E. Jones	vs Jas. D. Day & Jno Paul.
W. J. Sesna, use C. E. Jones	vs same.
John E. Smith	vs William Glenn.
Hugh B. Anderson	vs William Anderson.
John Morrison, ex'r.	vs John Wilson.
Stephen Clark	vs C. H. Hall & Co.
Geo. Wilson	vs P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co.
Charles Coale	vs N. Brighton Petroleum Mining Co.
Simeon Marker	vs Charles Diener, et al.
Charles Morrow et ux.	vs Thos Jenkins, et al.
Gracy & Bickerstaff	vs James Little.
William Johnston	vs Lewis Keim.
Robert Frye	vs Lawrence & Co.

aug28:6w] JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.

TO TEACHERS.—Seven Teachers wanted to supply the schools of Ohio township. Applicants for these schools will please meet the Superintendent and Directors at Fairview School House at 9 o'clock a. m., August 31st.

aug31:3w] J. B. GOODWIN, Sec'y.

LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER,

NEW WHOLESALE

HARDWARE - HOUSE.

311 LIBERTY st.,

Head of Smithfield,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

jun6:tf

JOHN SHARP,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

CORN, OATS,

MILL FEED, AND FLAXSEED MEAL.

DRAINAGE-PIPE,

Of all Sizes; and

IMPROVED CHIMNEY - TOPS,

For Sale at Manufacturer's Prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

CASH Paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

ROCHESTER, Pa. May 5, 1869.

may12:6m

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very modest rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, Pa.
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.

mar 24:tf

W. A. MOSS, M. D. tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding country. Office in S. C. Hanson's drug store, on Water Street, Rochester, Beaver county Pa. Consultation hours between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Drugs furnished and prescriptions carefully filled at above Drug Store.

jy14:tf.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS

AT

WHOLESALE

AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY - GOODS,

At Very

LOW PRICES,

Either by the yard, piece or package

AT

178 Federal Steet, Allegheny

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

jun6:1y.

DIVORCE NOTICE.—Elizabeth Cox, by her next friend William A. Meeks, vs. Edward Cox. In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 284, of March Term, 1869. Libel for Divorce.

To Edward Cox, Defendant above named.

The original and alias subpœnas in the above case having been returned "N. E. I.," you are hereby notified to be and appear at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on the first Monday of September next (1869) to answer the above complaint and to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said Elizabeth Cox for a divorce should not be granted.

J. S. LITTELL, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's office, Aug. 2, 1869. [aug4:6w

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after May 9th, 1869, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Trains leaving Chicago at 8.00, P. M., leave daily.] [Trains leaving Pittsburgh at 2.30 P. M., leave daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	8.00AM	9.00AM	2.10PM	12.35AM
Rochester	9.30	10.40	3.55	2.25
Beaver	10.05	12.05PM	4.35	3.05
Alliance	12.35PM	2.55	6.55	5.25
Canton	2.30	4.15	8.37	7.07
Massillon	3.04	4.53	9.05	7.45
Orrville	4.25	6.08	10.20	8.58
Crestline	5.55	7.35	11.54	10.32
Mansfield	6.35	8.00	12.30	11.01
Crestline	7.15	8.30	1.00A	11.45
Bucyrus	7.45	8.55	1.30	12.15AM
Upper Sandusky	8.25	9.30	2.05	12.50
Forest	8.55	9.55	2.30	1.15
Van Wert	10.05	10.55	3.30	2.15
Fort Wayne	12.15PM	1.15	5.30	4.15
Columbia	12.57	1.57AM	6.07	4.52
Warsaw	1.30	2.30	6.40	5.25
Plymouth	2.10	3.05	7.20	6.00
Valparaiso	3.00	3.55	8.05	6.45
Chicago	6.30	6.30	10.30	9.30

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's
Chicago	8.00AM	8.00PM	3.00PM	4.30AM
Valparaiso	10.32	10.32	7.26	6.56
Plymouth	11.16	11.16	8.15	8.00
Warsaw	11.52PM	12.03	8.50	8.07
Columbia	12.37	12.52AM	10.05	9.00
Fort Wayne	1.55	2.30	11.30	12.07PM
Van Wert	3.20	3.40	1.35AM	1.37
Forest	4.24	4.40	2.32	2.40
Upper Sandusky	4.55	5.05	2.54	2.44
Bucyrus	5.25	5.25	3.24	3.44
Crestline	5.55	5.55	4.00	4.15
Mansfield	6.40	6.40	4.45	12.55PM
Wooster	7.30	7.30	5.30	1.30
Orrville	8.35	8.35	6.40	2.30
Massillon	9.13	9.05	7.18	2.58
Canton	9.47	9.40	7.54	3.35
Alliance	10.40	10.32PM	8.55	4.32
Salem	11.40	11.53	9.55	5.32
Rochester	12.45AM	1.20	10.45	6.35
Pittsburgh	1.45	2.30	11.30	8.35

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leave Youngstown at 2.30 p. m; New Castle, 3.05 p. m; arrive at Pittsburgh, 6.45 p. m. Returning, leave Pittsburgh, 8.00 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 12.20 P. M. Castle, 9.30 a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.30 a. m; New Castle, 9.30 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 12.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4.30 p. m; arrives New Castle, 7.25 p. m; Youngstown, 9.50 p. m.

T. M. KIMBALL, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after May 30th, 1869, trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	9.00AM	2.00PM	12.00N	5.00PM
Bank Street	9.11	2.11	.....	5.11
Hudson	9.45	2.44	.....	5.45
Atwater	10.13	3.13	.....	6.13
Ravenna	10.35	3.35	1.07	6.35
Rayard	10.47	3.47	.....	6.47
Wellsville	12.05PM	5.05	.....	8.05

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	.....	Accom
Wellsville	8.30AM	2.25PM	.....	6.00PM
Rayard	9.30	3.05	.....	.....
Atwater	9.45	3.20	.....	7.00AM
Ravenna	10.03	3.45	.....	7.15
Hudson	10.34	4.16	.....	7.11
Bank Street	11.08	4.50	.....	8.01
Cleveland	11.20	5.00	.....	8.05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's	*	Mail.	Accom
Salem	5.45A	12.30A	12.25P	6.00P
Bridgeport	6.55	2.40	3.10	8.10
Wellsville	7.20	3.05	3.35	8.35
Smith's Ferry	8.40	4.31	4.51	.....
Beaver	9.05	4.55	5.15	.....
Rochester	9.25	5.15	5.35	.....
Pittsburgh	10.05	6.00	6.40	.....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	.....
Pittsburgh	8.00A	12.30P	6.00P	.....
Rochester	7.10	2.55	5.40	.....
Beaver	.....	3.30	6.20	.....
Smith's Ferry	7.35	3.55	6.50	.....
Wellsville	9.00	4.13	7.20	.....
Stewartsville	9.27	5.15	.....	12.15A
Bridgeport	10.00	6.25	.....	1.20
Salem	10.50	6.55	.....	1.50

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
Ft Philadelphia, 8.00 a. m.	Bayard, 9.25, a.m.
Bayard, 1.30, p. m.	Ft. Philadelphia, 6.00pm

J. H. KIMBALL, General Ticket Agent.

Dry Goods.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, Pa

ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING

NEW and FRESH GOODS.

THEIR STOCK

consists of a Full Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS & CAPS,

Boots and Shoes!

NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS TOOLS

all kinds Builders

HARDWARE.

NAILS PURCHASED BY 100 KEGS, AND FOR SALE AS LOW AS CAN BE BOUGHT IN PITTSBURGH.

All Sizes of

Window - Glass,

PAINTS,

Linseed Oil,

WHITE LEAD,

COLORED PAINTS

DRY AND IN OIL,

Cleveland White Lime,

CEMENT, &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES,

We buy no inferior goods, but keep the best quality. [may19,1y.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

By COE & DARRAGH

Rochester, Pa.

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a

LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.

N.B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:1-y

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE;

No. 42, Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Gold and Silversmiths,

and deal